The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston late on Thursday night. Her mails reached this City yesterday afternoon.

The most important feature in the intelligence, as already announced by telegraph, is the financial pressure in Europe. We give copious extracts on the subject from foreign journals.

It is reported that the potato crop in Ireland was very light, the returns not being more than half of 1856, but the superior quality of the new crop over that of last year very largely makes amends for the decrease in bulk. The disease is not so disastrous as was expected.

The political news by this arrival is wholly without importanee.

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE.

EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 23.

The funds continue to exhibit great steadiness, and seem likely to remain without much further alteration till the end of the week, when fresh news may be looked for both from the United States and India. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 88⅛ to ⅜, opened at 88⅛ to ¼, and experienced various minor fluctuations until the afternoon, when an advance occurred to 88¾ to ⅞, from which there was no reaction. For the 10th of November the last transactions were at 88⅞ to 89. Although money continues to be temporarily borrowed on Consols, the rate in the Stock Exchange is not more than 5 per cent., the market having been abundantly supplied by the recent investments of the public. As the amounts available from the dividends have now mostly been employed, these investments must be expected to diminish, but purchases to-day still preponderated upon balance. Confidence was supported by the smallness of the gold remittances by the steamers, yesterday, to the United States, but the *Canada*, on Saturday, is expected to take a considerable total, policies having been opened for about £200,000. Bank Stock closed at 211¼@213; Reduced, 87¾@88; New Three Per Cents., 88@8½, and India Stock, 206@210; India Bonds were very heavy, and were quoted 35s.@25s. discount. In Exchequer-bills there was a fractional improvement, the final price being 1is.@2s. discount.

The money market is exceedingly quiet, and, owing to the absence of any important failures and the signs of general stability among the leading manufacturing and shipping firms throughout the country, a very satisfactory feeling is observable. Uncertainty still prevails as to the probable necessity of any further upward movement on the part of the Bank, but the question will, perhaps, be solved before the lapse of another week. It is said that in case of an advance above 8 ⅜ cent. being adopted, the joint-stock are not likely to make any increase in their rate of allowance for customers' deposits. Their present rate is 7 ⅜ cent., and under any circumstances this will most probably be their limit. A movement in the Bank minimum beyond its existing point would obviously be too exceptional to admit of any general arrangements being based upon it. The demand to-day was comparatively moderate, both at the Bank and out of doors. In some instances choice paper has been negotiated at 7¾ or 7⅞, but in most quarters the Bank charge is upheld. On six months' bills 9 ⅜ cent. has been paid. It is unpleasant feature that there are again some symptoms of a demand for gold for the continent, and if this should increase, as there are no more Australian arrivals to be counted upon at present, it can be supplied only by withdrawals from the Bank. About 16,000 sovereigns were said to have been taken to-day for New-York. The amount of silver to be provided for the next Overland mail on the 4th of November will depend upon the fresh quotations of the Indian and China exchanges shortly to be expected by telegraph, but more than £300,000 is understood to be already engaged.

The foreign stock-market has been well supported, and prices show considerable firmness; Spanish Deferred were especially in demand, and closed at a slight advance. Brazilian Five per Cents. were negotiated at 99¼@99¾; Buenos Ayres, 81; Mexican, 19¼; for the account, 19¼; Portuguese, 43; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., Small, 96; Sardinian, 89¾, both for the money and the account; Spanish, for the account, 40¾; ditto, New Deferred, for the account, 25¾, ¾, and ⅞; ditto, Certificates, 5¾; Turkish Six per Cents., 87⅜; for the account, 87⅝; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 96⅛; and Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 97¼.

The closing quotation of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 66f. 75c. for both money and account, showing a fractional improvement. The letters do not describe any great pressure for accommodation, and it is said that discount can readily be obtained at ½@⅝ per cent. below the rate of the Bank of France. At Hamburg the rate has receded from 9½@9 per cent.

Numerous suspensions continue to be announced on the Continent, especially among manufacturing firms in Germany. At Vienna, the Credit Bank, to allay the alarm caused by the stoppage of Messrs. Boskovits & Co., of Pesth, for £207,000, have agreed to make a temporary advance to the creditors equal to about 50 per cent. on their claims.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 24.

There was rather more demand for Government Securities, and the rate was from 5 to 5½ ₱ cent. Bank Stock experienced a fall, the last price being 207@210; but it was attributed simply to £10,000 stocks having been offered, of which £5,000 was taken at 210, the limited character of the market causing difficulty in all but small operations. There were no gold withdrawals from the bank to-day, but it was understood that about 11,000 sovereigns would be taken at Liverpool for shipment to New-York by the *Canada*. With the other amounts previously provided it seems probable, therefore, that the sum to be dispatched by that packet will not fall short of the anticipated total of £200,000. The *Canada* will take out tenders for £300,000 6 ₱ cent. bonds, to be issued by the Michigan Central Railway of their floating debt falling due before August, 1858. The installments will consist of 10 ₱ cent. on the 1st of January, and three of 25 ₱ cent. at succeeding intervals of two months.

The rate of discount at Hamburg has declined to 8½ ₱ cent.

Some rather large additional policies of insurance on specie to India by the next mail were opened at Lloyd's to-day, but whether they will be acted upon will doubtless depend on the telegraphic advices daily expected.

It is stated that the failure of Cyrus Field & Co., at New-York, has occasioned the suspension of the respectable firm of Laurence, Murray & Ingate, of that City, and that their drafts on the resident partner in London were yesterday returned unpaid. It is entirely a commission-house. Their engagements are small, and it was expected the stoppage would be temporary.

From the London News (City Article) Oct. 24.

We are enabled to state that the East India Company are about to make some large remittances of silver to India. We know that they have already effected insurances to the amount of at least £200,000. This will aggravate the drain of silver, and shows the poverty of the exchequer in India.

The French Government have decided upon rescinding the prohibition against the exportation of corn and flour from France. To this step they are impelled in consequence of strong remonstrances from the agricultural districts.

At St. Petersburg Exchange is 36 pence, which ought to cause gold to flow freely to this side.

In Paris, on Friday, Funds closed 66 80 and 66 90.

RUN ON THE IRISH BANKS.

From the Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.

Letters from the town of Tipperary, published in the Clonmel *Chronicle*, state that there was a partial run on the Banks in the former place on Saturday, but it was only so partial that it was expected to blow over before the close of business hours. On Monday, however, the run continued on the Bank of Ireland and the National Bank, at both which offices gold was freely paid on demand. It was expected that the pressure would increase for the next few days, owing to the propagation of false rumors, and, on Tuesday evening according to one of these accounts:

The anxiety to procure gold in exchange for deposits, so general among the lower classes of the tenant farmers in this neighborhood, seems to be subsiding to-day. At the National and Bank of Ireland all demands were at once met; and, owing to the prompt attention of the managers, Messrs. Carnegie and Horner, confidence is again becoming restored among the small depositors, by whom alone any fears were entertained. When we remember the terrible shock which was sustained by the small farmers, particularly in this country, through the failure of the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank, we are not surprised to find their confidence so easily unhinged; and time alone will prevent them from viewing each slight event in the monetary world in an exaggerated and unreal light. Though this run has continued since Saturday, there is not the slightest apprehension among the larger depositors or traders.

In the North, too, there was a slight pressure on two of the local banks, but the attempted run was so promptly met that the matter is not noticed in some of the Belfast papers. The *Ulstermen* says:

"On Saturday a rumor was prevalent in town that there was a screw loose in the Belfast Bank, and during the entire evening this office was beset by dozens of people anxious to learn the truth of the matter. On Monday, we understand, there was a slight attempt at a run, but it was the same affair, for the bank could have shoveled out gold faster than any demand that could have been made upon it. On Tuesday, in Armagh, a similar attempt was made, but with a similar result, and the panic in a short time subsided. With regard to the Belfast Bank we can state without hesitation that, constituted as it is, the Bank of England is not safer."

THE DRAIN OF GOLD FROM ENGLAND.

From the London News.

The question which every one now asks with extreme interest is, to what extent will the present extraordinary stringency of our money market check the drain to America? That the efflux of gold thither will be stopped, it would be vain to expect. The pressure in the United States has assumed such proportions that the immediate object of each trader is not to transact fresh business, but to strengthen his position and to weather the storm; and the same may be said of each monetary institution. Hence the seeming recklessness with which securities of all kinds are thrown upon the market for realization at prices almost fabulously depreciated. It is noticed as a significant feature that the operations of speculators for a fall in the American stock markets, by which the panic was at first aggravated, have ceased for some time past: of late, the crash in the Stock Exchange has been precipitated by *bona fide* sales for cash.

As another consequence of this universal rush for money, the markets for every description of produce have sustained a further important fall, the full extent of which can scarcely be gathered from the accounts in the public journals. Private advices report instances in which holders of sugar and other produce offer it for sale at prices even absurdly low. Current engagements must, of course, be met, and even if it be necessary that the accumulations of years be swept away, the sacrifice must be submitted to as a less evil than suspension of payment. The point that immediately concerns us is, that this offering of produce and securities at an inordinate depreciation is certain to attract English and Continental capital, and to occasion a prolonged depression of the exchanges between America and Europe. Every Englishman who is tempted by the low price to pick up a few of the American bonds and shares which, only a few months back, stood at so different a value in the market, contributes to this process. As gold is attracted from this side, one new element of relief will be introduced—of course to our temporary inconvenience—into the American market. The worst of the panic may not be over even yet: from one end of the United States to the other the public mind is thoroughly imbued with a feeling of blind alarm, and no one can venture to assert that the fit of temporary insanity is yet exhausting itself. Yet every one feels confident that this excessive panic, like all panics of similar intensity, is merely transient, and has been greatly "overdone," and that when the turn comes the rebound will be almost equally astonishing. Large fortunes will, doubtless, be realized by hundreds of operators lucky enough to posses and to employ money at the right moment. Let us not be supposed to assert, however, that the effects of the panic will speedily pass away. As regards the foreign trade of the Union, which more immediately concerns ourselves, the disturbing influence will probably be long felt, and the pressure upon our money market will be kept up through the effect upon the exchanges.

On the 13th inst., commenting upon the rise in the Bank rate of discount to 7 per cent., we remarked that "If to avert a foreign drain it should become necessary to raise the value of money to eight or even nine per cent., why should panic ensue?" It is most gratifying to observe that confidence in the general soundness of our commercial position is daily gaining ground. The symptoms indicative of an approach to panic were confined to an early period of the crisis, and have since disappeared. It is universally recognized that our monetary condition must inevitably be affected by the extraordinary convulsion on the other side of the Atlantic, but that the protective measures now necessary will not be of prolonged duration, since they will be rescinded directly the foreign pressure is removed. Cases of commercial embarrassment will undoubtedly occur, since many firms here will be involved in a portion of the losses sustained in America. Morever, each stringent phase of the money market brings to the ground some weak houses, which may be said to exist only through the forbearance of their creditors, and the removal of which really adds to the strength of the general commercial situation. The number of such firms is believed to be at present unusually small, and this is another feature which strongly encourages the belief that the nation will pass through the present crisis with unimpaired resources, and with credit raised the higher in proportion to the suddenness and severity of the ordeal successfully encountered.

THE PRESSURE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA COMPARED.

From the London Star.

There is a difference between the powers of the Banks of the United States to issue paper money and our own. The Bank of England, which, for all practical purposes, regulates the issue of note-paper in this country, is empowered to send forth notes to the extent of 14,000,000, without having any gold to show for them, for it is taken for granted, as the result of long experience, that, in the worst of times, and in the severest pressure of panic, there will always be that amount of paper money kept floating about the country, and not returned upon the hands of the Bank. But for every £5 note they issue beyond that amount, they are bound to deposit gold, in coin or bullion, in their cellars at Threadneedle-street, so that, at all times, they may be able to honor the demands made upon them by customers with the Bank's "promises to pay" in their hands. The same observations, in degree, apply to the different Banks of issue throughout the country. The American Banks are not so restricted. At one time, indeed, they had no restriction whatever, but this was found not to work well in practice. They are now called upon to show that they have capital equivalent to meet the amount of paper money they put in circulation; only that capital is not required to take the form of gold and silver money, bonds, title deeds, railway shares and debentures, everything which represents property of whatever description, is admitted to figure in the list of the assets of an American bank, and is held to represent its capital, so that paper of one description deposited in the bank's iron chest becomes the guarantee for paper of another description floating about among the inhabitants of the district of which the bank is the centre. Of course there are the houses, the lands, the railways, the harbors, the docks, the thousand-and-one material creations of industry which both these descriptions of paper represent, and which furnish in the last resort the foundation for the whole superstructure; and, in ordinary times, while there is confidence between man and man, all goes well. But in a young country like America, and for that matter in an old country like England too, property of this nature is subject to fluctuations in value, added to which it is at the best an unwieldy article of barter. When a panic occurs and everybody who holds notes rushes to the Bank, eager to realize, it is of no use offering him the title deeds of the property in possession of the Bank, one might as well offer him half a mile of the railway or 100 yards of dock area into his bodily possession. What the customers want is that medium of circulation which is of equal value all the world over—the gold or silver coin. This is exactly what has happened in the United States at the present time. What may have brought on the panic it concerns us not now to inquire; it is sufficient to know that there it is, and the consequence is that the Bank, though for the most part perfectly solvent so far as capital in the large sense of the word is concerned, find themselves unable to meet their engagements. Gold has wholly disappeared from the country; and the matter appears to be getting worse instead of better, for by the last accounts we are informed that an abundant harvest with which the Inland States have been blessed runs some chance of perishing in the district where it grew, from sheer inability of the farmers to pay the expense of its transport to the sea board, or of the corn dealers on the coast to make the usual advances for its removal.

The operation of this state of things in America upon our money transactions at home is obvious and direct. The Americans are not destitute of capital, but they are of gold; they need it, and are willing to pay a high price for it; and they naturally come into our market where it is to be had in most abundance, and so raise the price of the article. The men who are in possession of this much-coveted article of merchandise find they can make a better profit upon its use by sending it to meet the wants of the United States than by retaining it unprofitably in the bank coffers, or even employing it in the ordinary operations of commerce at home, and hence it happens that the gold is leaving England with every vessel which takes its departure for the United States. It follows that those men in England who are in want of it must come up to something like the price offered by their transatlantic rivals if they expect to get it. So far, therefore, there is reason to conclude that the rise in the value of money would have been very much what it is now by the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand, and without the intervention of any statutory provision. But the State has not thought proper wholly to trust to the operation of that law; and has compelled the Bank, as it were, to attend to the first premonitory symptoms of a coming panic—much as the sailor calculates the approach of a storm from a fall in his weather glass—by attending to the diminution in its stores of gold, and raising the rate at which it deals forth the coin in a corresponding proportion. It is of course obvious to ask, why should the screw be put upon us for the misfortunes of our neighbors? If it had been the fault of our own over-trading there might have been some sense in it. But why, because our neighbors have sustained a calamity through their misfortune, or their carelessness—it matters not which—why should we be made to share in their sufferings and to bear a part in calamities which we had no hand in producing? And how easy it would be to avert all this, simply by allowing the Bank, when a panic befalls other countries, and there is a drain of gold to the Continent or to America, just to issue notes for home circulation in the place of gold that has gone abroad. Undoubtedly it would be easy to let the gold go this way; the difficulty would be in getting it back again. As panics are things not altogether confined to other countries—as there are seasons when Englishmen also rush to the banks, notes in hand, and will accept of nothing else but sovereigns in exchange, the choice seems to lie between the present endeavors to keep what we have got or to bring it back as soon as possible, or else to submit to such a frightful state of mistrust, such a wide-spread scene of mercantile confusion and ruin as our brethren are now suffering who live across the Atlantic.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE AMERICAN PANIC.

From the London News.

When in 1837 the banks were falling like a string of boys stumbling in sliding down the slope of Boston Common, and President Jackson was stubbornly declaring still that he "would take the responsibility," the grief was not so much for the great merchants who had lost millions of dollars as for the widows, spinsters and minors whose little all was gone when the mill-corporations were bankrupt and public works collapsed. There were hundreds of fatherless families who could not be educated according to their parents' station in life; there were widow ladies by hundreds who must open boarding-houses, or see their daughters go into the mill, or turn to some inferior occupation, if they meant to live. These were the cases in regard to which men did not envy the sturdy President Jackson his responsibility. As for the citizens, they would do very well—and only too soon. Commercial failures are got over more easily there than people in an older stage of society can understand or like. The year before that crash, the pastor of one of the largest churches in New-York declared that, going over the list of house-holders in his congregation, there was not one commercial man who had not failed since his settlement as their pastor. All seemed to have recovered their social position, if indeed they had ever lost it; and there was no occasion to spend much compassion on them. But what was to be done with the host of impoverished women, and with the artisans of the towns and the laborers on public works, suddenly turned adrift, while the cost of the necessaries of life was all adrift like themselves? What did happen? Why, there was first terrible want—even fearful hunger, till it was proved that, whatever may happen in the United States, charity never fails. Money is always forthcoming for helpful purposes, even when gold and silver are no more seen, and bank notes are treated as old rags. The first dreary struggle over, there was a burst of new life, which it did one good to see. Young people married to live and love, and work happily, and not to exhibit equipage, and enter into a gambling rivalship of gentility. The cities put on something of the primitive charm of the country, while in the country, the residents, who had been working all the while, were less discomposed by the crash than anybody else. Women's daughters, who had worked in the mills, or the schools, or at the desk, to clear off a mortgage from the family farm, or educate a brother at college, were now the most independent, and the best able to help the sufferers. In short, work became more honorable, and ostentation less so; there was a revival of true republican morals, and the adversity which was irretrievable for too many innocent individuals was a benefit, on the whole, to the community.

It will not do to boast of the benefit as permanent, or as radical, except in the case of individuals; for it is but too plain that the corruption which has preceded the present crash is not of a milder character than that of a quarter of a century ago. The warehouses and palatial mansions of the great ports are more absurd, as built up out of an upstart and transitory instead of a hereditary fortune; the scarcity of sound methods of investment is a greater hardship to small capitalists and humble annuitants; the levity with which commercial failure is regarded is even more striking than formerly; and, perhaps, it may be said that, on the wholes the most conspicuous class concerned has not improved in the interval. But yet there are broad grounds of encouragement for the best friends of the Republic. New fields of industry and production have been opened to the West; and in the the Eastern States, industrial pursuits have extended so as to embrace new classes. Though a vast amount of property has become worth only two-thirds, half, or a quarter of what it was, while the same number of people have to live, there is still plenty for everybody, if the true Republican spirit presides over the distribution of the hour; in other words, if the old American helpfulness is as strong in men's hearts as it always was. There is plenty of food in the West; and there are boundless resources in the soil and the commerce and the energetic spirit of the country. If the nation will but recognize the lesson of the time, that "the life is more than food, and the body than raiment"—that domestic peace is better than show, and secure comfort than perilous ostentation, the American people may come out from this trial wiser and happier than they have ever been yet in their individual lives. It is a solemn and thoroughly hopeful consideration, in regard to their national welfare and honor, that every event which helps to show the nobleness of labor and the vulgar instability of idle luxury, brings on the doom of that institution which cannot coexist with genuine Republicanism. The present crash is rending and tearing the supports of Slavery, and must seal its fate if it fully discharges its proper functions of testing the aims and the real good and evil of Republican life.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times.

It is in America that the existence of the protective spirit is most strangely manifested. The patriotic Republicans seem to be as jealous of British cottons and hardware as if they conveyed an aristocratic taint to their houses and persons. In deference, indeed, to unanswerable reasoning, they have within the last few years advanced in the path of Free-Trade, and the two countries have modified their Navigation Laws for their mutual advantage. But whether it be from an excessive feeling of nationality, or a deficient acquaintance with economical laws, there has always been a kind of unwillingness to accept the system honestly and fully. It will be remembered that the Americans considered themselves to have gained a great advantage and to have wonderfully tricked the Britisher when they interpreted a voyage from New-York to San Francisco to fall within the category of the coasting trade. They gave us certain privileges in deference to the truths of political economy, and withheld just the last little bit to gratify the national Protectionist prejudice. Although, no doubt, among an active and educated people the principles of Free Trade must make their way sooner or later, it is singular to observe how much they may be hindered by the feeling of national jealousy, which must always more or less animate a community like the Americans against an empire like that of England.

We copy from a Philadelphia newspaper an article which, no doubt, speaks the sentiments of the staunch American Protectionists. The writer is indignant that England is able to say that the United States owe her in American securities held on our side of the Atlantic £80,000,000, or £100,000,000. Great Britain, by lending Americans money to make railways and canals, has "got the upper hand" of them, and when she can make herself free of American corn and cotton, will have the citizens under her feet. The *Evening Journal* does not explain how Americans came to seek this degrading bondage, nor does it advise them to discontinue increasing the debt, if Englishmen are willing to lend. However, it is settled that for us to hold securities in America is mostgalling to the honor and detrimental to the interests of the Republic, and is perhaps part of a great scheme for the crushing of democracy in its chosen home. But how came England to attain this sinister eminence? As we proceed, we seem to be studying the profound philosophizings of some St. Petersburg or Neapolitan "publicist," rather than an article written for a set of strong-brained Pennsylvanians. It appears, according to this writer, that England began her commercial career with the view, not only of rendering herself independent of all other communities for the great staples of her subsistence, but "to make the world tributary to her aggrandizement through the revenues paid to her manufacturers." After persisting for centuries in "the plain, commonsense principle," of producing herself the materials of her consumption, and selling to foreign markets far more than she purchases in return, Great Britain has now attained a preëminence which enables her to open her ports without fear of competition. It would be the duty and interest of America to pursue this same policy; but, according to the Philadelphian organ, it has only been at brief intervals that it has been adopted. With the fall of the Whigs protection to native industry was abandoned. The infant industry of America has been exposed to competition with the full-grown capitalists of the whole world. The artisans of England, France and Belgium can undersell American manufacturers in their own country. Hence, it is said, come the closed factories and starving operatives of the present moment, while by a different policy "we should owe the world nothing, and be in an attitude to defy it in equal strife for commercial success."

We cannot but regret to see such reasoning, if it may be called so, in the columns of a newspaper at the present day. It is, no doubt, the fact that these are the views of a minority, and a diminishing minority; but still that any party should appeal to such worn-out prejudices and believe in such shallow arguments is evidence of how little the community has advanced in the study of the greatest of modern questions. True, we are only some 10 or 12 years ahead. It is not so long since a large and powerful faction was governing the country on principles which seem now as exploded as witchcraft or astrology. Yet we could have hoped that the Americans were too much intellectually connected with ourselves to lag behind even for a few years. As to the Machiavellian theory so popular on the continent of Europe—namely, that this country was Protectionist during generations through a subtle policy, and that we have become Free-traders lately in order to crush the industry of other nations, such a notion should be left to the narrow and splenetic minds which formed it, in some despotic Court or pedantic University. We know, and Americans ought to know, too, that Protection was upheld in England because it was believed in, and that we excluded corn just as in old times we touched for the king's evil. We certainly made money and became a great people under Protection, but this was in spite of the system, and not because of it. No one in this country will be disposed to doubt that it cramped our energies and postponed that great development of the national industry which has taken place within the last ten years. When it is recollected that in the last days of Protection the exports of the country were about £50,000,000 sterling a year, and that this year they will not fall far short of £140,000,000, it will be admitted that, perhaps, the community suffered by the previous restrictions. America will prosper by the adoption of the same principles as have guided England. The truths of political science are not local, and what is proved on one side of the Atlantic must be equally demonstrable on the other. We trust the American people will reject the fallacious theory that there is an age of Protection and an age of Free-trade in a nation's history. Free-trade is as beneficial to the uncultivated continent as to the densely populated island; it is as fitted for the youngest communities of the New World as for the maturest monarchy of Europe.

Another Novel Steamship—Great Increase of Speed.

From the London Post.

There is now in course of construction, at the Southwark Iron Works, a small steamship, built of iron upon a new principle, which the builders believe will accomplish an average speed of from 25 to 30 miles an hour. The invention, for which a patent has been obtained, is intended to be applied to special transit vessels only, and is not suitable to river steamers, or other vessels intended to be used where the water is shallow or the channels uncertain. Should the expectations of the builders be realized, a vessel built and fitted in the manner proposed can make the voyage from Liverpool to New-York in five days, or from Liverpool to Melbourne in forty days. The novelty of the invention consists for the most part in constructing the vessel so that the centre of gravity is placed below the water line. This is effected by constructing a chamber called a "well" all along the bottom of the vessel, in which the machinery, coals and stores can be deposited. As it is not proposed that the vessel shall carry cargo, the centre of gravity will thus become a suspended instead of a supported body; and it is believed that this peculiar formation will materially decrease the area of resistance to the water. The sides of the vessel rise perpendicularly from the well; and although the appearance of the vessel at present is anything but graceful, the patentee is of opinion that her form is constructed so as to secure the greatest amount of speed compatible with safety.

The improvements proposed to be carried out may be shortly described as follows: 1. Vessels built according to this plan show a decrease in the area of resistance to the water full 35 per cent. when measured against any other vessel of the same breadth of beam and draught of water, thus insuring greater speed. 2. They have a better disposition of the centre of gravity, a consequent increase in stability, and a decrease in the amount of oscillation, enabling them when required to carry a larger quantity of canvas than other vessels of the same size. 3. The engines are so constructed as to effect economy in space and weight, causing also a saving of coals equal to a sixth of the consumption of other marine engines. 4. The screw-propeller possesses greater power of propulsion than any other propeller yet introduced, by at least 30 per cent. 5. Attached to the engines is a powerful steam signal whistle, so constructed as to give out a code of signals, by which captains of ships may communicate with each other, by sounds perfectly intelligible, at a distance of three or four miles apart. The object of this portion of the invention is to prevent collisions at sea during dark nights or foggy weather. The novelty in the steam-propeller is confined to the manner of fixing the fans, so that each blade when revolving will clear the other of backwater. This adaptation seems extremely simple. The introduction of a buoyant drum or boss, in which the root of the fan is fixed, also reduces the weight of the shaft by about two-thirds. The trial vessel, which will be ready for launching in a few days, is of 60 tons burthen, and when fitted with her engines and stores will weigh only 14 tons. She is formed of plate iron one-eighth of an inch thick, with angle irons an inch and a half thick, and ribs 15 inches apart. The inventor proposes to take her to New-York when finished. There can be no doubt that light iron steamers, without cargo and driven by high-pressure engines, can attain very great speed in passing through the water, but it would be premature to assert that the vessel now building will realize all the anticipations which the builders have formed of her powers. If she does, she will be the precursor of great reforms in steam navigation.

Sir Colin Campbell's Movements in India.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

It is positively asserted in official quarters that Sir Colin Campbell left Calcutta on the 11th of September, to place himself at the head of a European force, which the Government had provisioned with every description of marching material for a campaign which, it is calculated, would last eight months. At some appointed spot, near Calcutta, these extensive stores were rapidly collecting, and the advance guard would set out immediately. Of course no one pretends to know Sir Colin's plans, but he is said to have communicated with the heroic bands who are holding their grounds at Delhi and elsewhere, and that combined movements have been decided upon. Delhi is 790 miles from Calcutta, and as the season is not favorable for marching, the immediate effect of Sir Colin's plans will only tell in a moral point of view on the enemy. It is believed here that the insurgents have already made overtures, but entirely failed, it being the intention of the Commander-in-Chief not to accept any negotiations whatever with the King of Delhi. It is also the opinion of foreign spectators that the Sepoys have certainly been assisted by Europeans in their movements, but as they fail to make any impression when opposed to us, a well-considered attack fails from want of pluck. Repeated failure has produced much discouragement, and I am told it is said in a late dispatch from Calcutta, that an opinion is gaining ground to the effect that as Sir Colin's army advances the insurgents will disperse, and abandon Delhi for the mountains.

Probability of a Regency in Prussia.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

The probabilities of a Regency being instituted appears to me to be just now on the increase, and if realized will be matter of congratulation, since both for the country and for the Prince of Prussia it would be a far preferable state of things to a provisional administration of the business of the Government merely in the name of the King, as being more definite and conferring a greater degree of liberty on the temporary hold of power. The slowness of the progress in the King's recovery offers strong grounds for the presumption that he will be "prevented for a lengthened period" from exercising his monarchical functions, and the certificate of his medical attendants to that effect when called on officially to pronounce their opinion on the subject would form the constitutional basis for an assumption of the Regency by the Prince of Prussia; but, as to the willingness of the latter to do this, so long as his brother is sufficiently in possession of his faculties to entertain and express a disinclination and opposition to that step, the strongest doubt must be entertained. The toning down of the bulletins, whether arising from medical conviction or from Ministerial management, points also to a renunciation of all hopes of a recovery within any period that the business of the country can admit of being kept waiting. We hear, further, of the Queen's having within the last day or two made some attempts, without success, to induce the King to sign the document empowering his brother to act in his name; a piece of information which, otherwise not very reliable, acquires credibility and consistency from the efforts of certain *officieux* correspondents to persuade the world there never has been any such document thought of. In the event of a Regency being instituted, it is by no means improbable that the King will, as soon as his strength admits of it, proceed to gratify a desire he has long had of visiting the classic land of Italy, a pleasure which he has long envied his own subjects their freedom to procure for themselves. Whether he will be able on that occasion also to carry out a plan he has entertained for some years, of proceeding to Greece and to the Holy Land, must, however, in reason be doubted.

The New Spanish Premier.

From the Madrid Correspondence of the London Times.

Don Francisco Armero y Peneranda entered the Spanish Navy in 1822. He was a midshipman when the civil war between the partisans of Queen Christina and those of Don Carlos broke out, and at the second siege of Bilbon by the Carlists he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and at the third siege to that of captain; this last rank was the reward for the bravery and skill he displayed in going up and down the river of Bilbon with his vessel, under the fire of the enemy, in order to carry his reinforcements to the city. Captain Armero was the first who landed at the bridge of Luchana on the day of the victory which gave the title of Count de Luchana to General Espartero. He afterwards obtained further rank, and commanded the naval division of Catalona. In 1840, when Minister of Marine, he accompanied the Queen Regent and Queen Isabella to Valentia. After the events of Barcelona, which compelled the Queen Regent to quit Spain, he retired from political life, and did not return to it until 1843, when he was made Minister of Marine in the first Cabinet presided over by Marshal Narvaez, and afterwards filled the same post in that of which M. Isturiz was President. In 1848 M. Armero, who was then Vice-Admiral, was appointed to the command of the Spanish squdaron at Cuba. On his return to Spain he was named to the post of Minister of Marine in the Bravo-Murillo Cabinet, which office he resigned a short time before the dissolution of that Ministry. In 1856 M. Armero obtained by seniority the rank of Captain-General or Admiral of the fleet. Admiral Armero has, therefore, owed his advancement solely to his naval and administrative services, and from the frankness and moderation of his character he enjoys the highest consideration in Spain. He is closely united by conformity of principles and political feelings, as well as by long standing personal friendship, to M. Mon, now Spanish Ambassador at Rome, and his first act was to summon that diplomatist to Madrid, in order to obtain his assistance in the formation of a new Cabinet.

Mormonism in the United States.

From the London Post.

We know that Americans generally have stated that the military spirit of England is dead, because thousands of English volunteers have not already, "upon their own hook," started for India to punish the butcheries of Meerut, Delhi, and Cawnpore; and these persons have also referred to the American system of volunteering, which, a few years ago, almost exclusively supported the Mexican war, and eventually led to the annexation of the valuable province of California. The comparison, however, is altogether futile. We do not believe that the American people would volunteer *en masse* for service in China, Japan, or any other distant region. They are influenced by the notion that the entire North American continent must some day or other fall under their dominion, and hence that aggressive policy which sympathized with the malcontents of Canada, and which was successful in Texas and Mexico. The American people, although they may be disgusted with the organized licentiousness of the Mormon imposture, are not likely to go, rifle in hand, to reinforce General Harney. The last rumor which has reached San Francisco from Utah appears to show that a detachment of the United States army had managed to reach the Great Salt Lake City, and that the officer in command has arrested Brigham Young on a charge of high treason, and that he has already started with his prisoner for Washington. This news, of course, requires confirmation; and, should it turn out to be correct, we may congratulate the United States Government upon having adopted a course which must strike a blow at the very foundations of that spurious creed which is a scandal and disgrace to the Christianity and intelligence of the nineteenth century. We admit that, in a country which recognizes the most absolute freedom of religious belief, it may be difficult to interfere with the superstitions and the abominations of Mormonism. In England we know that missionaries of this sect are constantly at work, and that through their agency many ignorant and foolish people, chiefly from Wales, are induced to emigrate to Utah. So long, however, as these individuals violate no law, the British Government has no authority to interfere with their proceedings. The United States Government is justly open to the charge of having appointed Brigham Young to the office of Governor of the Territory, and Brigham Young, by means of his position and by the distribution of United States money, has succeeded in rearing a political and ecclesiastical system of administration which is paramount to the sovereignty of the Federal Government. We do not pretend to say that the accusations which have been made against the Mormonite community of gross impurity and frequent murder are to the full extent true; but it is known, as a matter of fact, that the authority of the United States judges is wholly disregarded within the Territory, and that the nominees of Brigham Young administer what they are pleased to call justice solely in accordance with the commands of that arch-impostor. The law of the United States no more recognizes polygamy than it sanctions any form of government not based upon Republican institutions. The condition of affairs in Utah affords confirmation of the old adage that extremes meet. Utah is nominally Republican, but the culminating point of its freedom is Brigham Young, who is practically a greater autocrat than the Emperor of all the Russias. If the Federal Government, apart from religious and moral considerations, were to hesitate in restoring the supremacy of its laws in this instance, every State, in defiance of the principles of the Constitution, might at its own pleasure introduce forms of government infinitely more despotic than the tyranny of the sovereign mob. It is curious, also, to notice that a Republic which ignores all connection between Church and State should have permitted the gradual development of an organization in which the ecclesiastical element is even more dominant than in that of the Church of Rome. From another source we hear that the Mormons are not likely to submit without a struggle to the interference of the United States authorities, and that they are fortifying portions of their territory, with the intention of contesting the progress of the United States troops now on the way to Utah. We believe that many of the unfortunate dupes who have sought homes in the Far West will hail with delight any agency which may liberate them from a system of grinding tyranny, and from institutions which none but the most libidinous and wicked can have the conscience to defend. According to the Mormon code, bigamy is a virtue, whilst the United States law considers it a crime. Again, how is the legitimacy of children with respect to property to be determined? Is the seventh son of a twenty-seventh wife born in Brigham Young's harem to be treated as legitimate in the Courts of Washington, Massachusetts, or New-York? But, apart from the consideration of these minor conflicts of legal systems, there stands towering above all an odious and abominable heresy, appealing to the brute passions of mankind, and setting itself in direct antagonism to the authority of the United States Government. Persecution, we know, has hitherto sustained this ignorant and foul imposture. The prostituted name of Liberty may again be invoked by "the Saints," but if the arm of the United States Government be now powerless to crush this mixed political and religious rebellion, Mormonism, we are afraid, will continue to expand and flourish, carrying corruption throughout the vast regions where it has sought a resting-place.

Renewal of the Slave Trade.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We have, on a former occasion (says the Manchester *Guardian*), expressed strong objections to the plan of the French Government for what they call promoting emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the French West India Islands, but what we could consider in no other light than the Slave-trade, with all its injurious consequences to the people of Africa. The apprehensions which were very generally entertained on this score in England appear likely to be fully realized, as will be shown by the following extract of a letter from Mr. Campbell, the British Consul at Lagos, to a gentleman resident in Manchester:

Lagos, Sept. 3, 1857.

The Government of France, having taken to purchase slaves in this quarter, a whole host of unwashed, bearded-faced Spaniards, Portuguese and Americans, have followed their example; and if the French persist in continuing to purchase slaves at Whydah, I fear we must say good-bye to cotton from this part of Africa. Already the Abeokutans have gone to hunt for slaves. The Ibaddans, a more numerous and warlike people than the Abeokutans, are preparing to do the same in the Jaboc country, near to Lagos. To give you an idea of the influence created by nearly three years of peace, and the pursuit of legitimate commerce on the minds of the mass of the population of Abeokuta, heretofore so ready to engage in war, I send you a copy of a letter containing the proclamation of the chiefs of Abeokuta, who found the greatest unwillingness on the part of the population to follow them in this war, now they have felt what it is to earn a livelihood by peaceful trade and the cultivation of cotton, getting the whole benefit themselves: whereas when they follow the chiefs to war, they run all the risks of the musket balls and poisoned arrows, and the chiefs take more than the lion's share of the slaves captured and the plunder taken.

THREE BODIES FOUND DROWNED.—The bodies of three unknown men were found drowned yesterday; one at the foot of Laight-street, North River; another at the foot of Christopher-street, and the third in the dock foot of Burling-slip, East River. The first one was that of a man about 40 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with brown hair and sandy whiskers, dressed in a black frockcoat, gray pants and plaid plush vest. The second was five feet eight inches in height, with short whiskers and gray hair, and had on a monkey-jacket, satinet pants and blue overalls. The last wore a blue flannel shirt, brown corded pants and brown plaid vest—was five feet six inches in height, and stoutly built. The bodies all appeared to have been in the water some time. They were taken to the Bellevue Hospital dead-house, and an inquest will be held to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PERU—THE NAVAL COURTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

The President

FOREIGN ART.

The Exhibitions of the British and French Paintings in New-York.

"Because thou art virtuous," cries the indignant Sir Toby, "shall there be no more cakes and ale?"

Because we have all been worried by a panic and crushed by a pressure, shall there be no more pictures in the world, and no more pleasure taken in them? On the contrary; if Art is what the lovers of Art declare it to be, and what we believe it, clearly there was never a time when its beneficent and renovating influences were more sharply needed than they now are; and of all the people in the world, we New-Yorkers should be the warmest in our welcome of Urania and her glorious train. All the world we know is not of this mind. One of our Richmond contemporaries, for instance, fell into a great passion with the innocent Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, for his insolence in crossing the Atlantic just at this moment to taunt us with his song of a "Good Time Coming." And we dare say that if the English and French artists who have adventured so many of their creations upon the treacherous sea for our delectation and instruction should come under the eye of the same ferocious censor, he would rate them soundly for their impertinence in asking us to walk out of our own dismal world of protested notes and insolvent banks, into an airy realm of prosperous imaginations. But as we do not really think that our foreign friends mean to insult us, we shall venture to speak of them as if they had done us a service.

We have no "school" of art, properly so called, in America. Our artists are the *disjecta membra* of various great European bodies; and no collection has ever given us a distinct conception of a great artistic family. The Dusseldorfers alone have been represented among us for several years, in a gallery which has not yet deserted us, though we have well nigh deserted it.

Although these artists belong by their intellectual pedigree rather to Holland than to Germany, and although to accept their works as types of German art in the age of CORNELIUS and KAULBACH and OVERBECK, would be simply absurd, still they constitute one province of a great kingdom, and have a physiognomy of their own which, if it be not very noble or lovely, is at least, their own. It was only in the Dusseldorf Gallery that our untravelled artists could gather some positive notion of the meaning of the phrase a "School of Art," while the people in general were learning what to like in pictures, and why to like it. But both artists and people in general have now an ampler field before them, with the promise and the prospect of an indefinite expansion through all future time. An association of amateurs and of artists in England has undertaken to open and to keep open a channel of communication between the artistic production of the old world and the artistic appreciation of the new.

The time has come, that is, when pictures and statues are to enter like books, music, engravings, into the circulation of the world's life. LANDSEER and ROSA BONHEUR, MACLISE and COUTURE, STANFIELD and GUDIN, are to follow where TENNYSON and BROWNING, DE BALZAC and LAMARTINE, DICKENS and THACKERAY, VERDI and MEYERBEER have led. It is not easy to overrate the importance of such a revolution, in the æsthetic history of our people, but as it would be very easy to utter a great deal of extravagant nonsense thereanent, we shall not dwell upon any possible future just at this moment. Suffice it that the persons who have put their hands to the work are both able and determined to carry it through, and that we must accept their present performance simply as a proclamation, and not at all as a fulfillment of their project. They mean to make us acquainted with the leading schools of European art; to stimulate thereby at once our connoisseurs and our painters; to kindle in the popular mind a warmer ove, and to illuminate the popular brain with a clearer knowledge of painting and of pictures.

To this most desirable end they have now taken the essential first step. They have gathered together as many good pictures as were disposable for their purpose in London and in Paris, and forming them into two groups, have set them before us—the British in the new rooms of the Academy of Design, the French in the old saloon of the Art Union. The fortune of Peace, we are sorry to say, has not been more favorable on this occasion to our English cousins than was the fortune of War in the Crimea. The Manchester Exhibition and the private galleries interfered sadly on the other side with the designs of the association, and circumlocutory difficulties appear to have attended the array of their treasure upon this. Many of the best names in English Art are wholly unrepresented in the catalogue of the collection, while of the artists exhibiting, but few are fairly presented to the public whose acquaintance they are now to make. The rooms of the Academy are awkwardly arranged, and are just about as fit for the display of pictures as is the Academy of Music for the performance of operas. Moreover, the paintings are disposed after a strange, incoherent fashion, which dazzles the eye as you enter, and leaves the brain bewildered when you go out. They are "hung" without respect to CHEVREUIL, or the laws of color—Pre-Raphaelite intensities "killing" naturalist composure, and flagrant oils literally burning the life out of quiet squarelles.

The only section of the English School, too, which is prominently put forward in a way to convey something like an adequate idea of its qualities, is the fantastic little knot of the pensive Pre-Raphaelites, and even of these we have not an absolutely satisfactory deputation. Neither MILLAIS nor ROSSETTI are here, nor more than five or six of the faithful twenty-two, who held their "chapel" in Pimlico, in the days of June. Still we have quite Pre-Raphaelites enough among us, and if we cannot measure their highest aspirations in HOLMAN HUNT'S "Light of the World," or MADOX BROWN'S "King Lear," we can at least touch their lowest deep in the "Mother's Grave," the "Fair Rosamond," and "Clerk Saunders."

Possibly a better thing could not have been done, both for the interests of British Art and for the Pre-Raphaelites themselves, than to give them the unluckily conspicuous place which they occupy in the present exhibition. For if anything can make the clever but crotchety adepts of this Eleusinian corporation understand the enormity of the absurdities on which they are wasting their talents, their utter failure to touch the sympathies of a people almost entirely new to the appeals of art, almost as ignorantly fresh, in fact, as were the Italians of the really Pre-Raphaelite period, ought to do so. The Pre-Raphaelites undertake to revive the traditions of the time "when art was still religion." They wish to make a penance of every picture, and of every penance at once a spiritual pleasure and a spiritual profit. Because the painters who tried to paint before MASSACCIO and PERUGINO, and GHIRLANDAJO, LEONARDO and RAPHAEL succeeded in painting, naturally devoted their energies to the details which they could master, rather than to the broad effects of which they had not achieved the secret, and because these same painters put themselves to the infinite pains they were at, out of their passionate love for their art—therefore, argue the modern Pre-Raphaelites, no man can possibly cherish a passionate love of his art unless he abdicates all the facilities of subsequent experience, and all the principles subsequently discovered, and goes back to the tedious processes and the minute results of the "Ages of Faith." This logic is bad enough, but its practical results are still worse. Conceived by men of genius the Pre-Raphaelite theory has been adopted by weaker brethren, who are pertinaciously painting up all the weeds, dandelions, bits of straw, old glass, fence-rails and pokers that can be found in Great Britain, in an orgasm of mingled tenderness for the "neglected truths of Nature," and contempt for sentimental fellows like CLAUDE LE LORRAINE and EDWIN LANDSEER. Some of these interesting fanatics are further afflicted with religious and poetic tendencies which they indulge in the representation of the most incredible mediæval anatomy, and the most incomprehensible antique symbolism. In a word those of them who have nothing to say keep repeating the letters of the alphabet in an oracular manner, while those of them who have something, to say insist upon saying that something in the Norman-French of the PLANTAGENETS, instead of the improved English of her Most Gracious Majesty VICTORIA.

This is the sum of Pre-Raphaelitism as a speciality. For the mere fidelity in the study of nature, of which they speak as if it were their monopoly, belongs to a dozen other sections of the World of Art as truly as to themselves. Without going back to MIERIS, and METZU and TERBURG, who would be but names to most of our readers, we have only to refer to the French Exhibition in Broadway for fifty examples of truth of detail, not to be surpassed by the indefatigable HUNT or the incoherent MILLAIS, and not to be equalled by most of their followers.

It is on the strength of this truth of detail alone that the Pre-Raphaelites can claim as their own Mr. WINDUS' capital picture of "Middlemass' Meeting his Parents," which (No. 165) is one of the most thoughtful of the paintings in the English Exhibition. For Mr. WINDUS' picture is positively painted with so little "earnestness" that he has neglected to deprive Middlemass of his midriff, and has pandered to the popular eye by obeying the laws of perspective. That in doing these things he has outraged the sanctities of the Pre-Raphaelite faith any man can see at a glance by turning to "Fair Rosamond" under her "pleached bower," or to the mildewed boy who lies upon his "Mother's Grave," a miracle of misery and of white mushrooms, while a little lamb skips along, a neat pathetic symbol of orphanage, through the air, *or rather through the space that should be air*, and at some considerable distance above the level of the pea-green turf. How much real power has been thrown away upon the puerile cant of this imaginary "new school," we have evidence enough in the *King Lear* of MADOX BROWN, and in the *Light of the World* of HOLMAN HUNT. In the latter of these pictures one knows not which most to admire, the splendor of the tones, which is not unworthy of DECAMPS, the elaborate elegance of the execution, which MEISSONIER has hardly surpassed, or the delicacy and tenderness of the sentiment, which would have moved the heart of ALBERT DURER, and which attains what ARY SCHEFFER has all his life been trying, and in vain, to comprehend. This is one of the few Pre-Raphaelite pictures in which the artist and his "elevated motives" do not immediately obtrude themselves between the spectator and the canvas; it is, of course, a piece of mere mystical symbolism, but it has all the interest of true power. So, too, has the "King Lear" of MADOX BROWN, although the preposterous tricks of the school are more offensively prominent in this picture. The Cordelia is studied not after SHAKESPEARE, but after the "nature" of the ancient Britons, and she is consequently a slightly coarse and repulsively vehement person, while *Lear* is a mere huddle of white flakes. The perspective, too, is atrociously bad, and the lights throughout the picture dismally theatrical. But there is a positive wealth of feeling and of fancy in the countenances of the group brought out of the tragedy to symbolize the story.

When we quit the Pre-Raphaelite conventicle for the Catholic cathedral of English art we begin to lose our temper. For, knowing as we well know how rich the English ateliers and galleries are, we own ourselves provoked into an unconventional mood of mind by the inadequacy of the contributions sent to us, and by the ignorance or carelessness which has suffered what we have to be so unworthily set before us.

The broad lights of the Hall are thrown upon a crude and *criard* composition of MACLISE'S, and an oak which Mr. ANTHONY must have found in the forests of Cockaigne. An excellent picture by LUCY, "The parting of Lord and Lady William Russell," (105) is vexatiously hung opposite to a frantic and cadaverous "disfigurement" of "Romeo and Juliet," the false sentiment and odious coloring of which almost incapacitate one for properly appreciating the gravity, simplicity, strength and unfeigned pathos of the other composition. As a fine specimen of a class of work, on which our American artists have not yet adventured with much success, this painting of LUCY'S nevertheless deserves particular attention and study. There is decided merit, too, in a large picture by G. H. THOMAS, of GARIBALDI at Rome, (151.) The *ensemble* of the battle scene recalls the vivid canvases of H. VERNET, and especially in the group about the Général there is a rare warmth of tone and truth of sentiment, as well as an unaffected fidelity of "local coloring." A few small aquarelles by TURNER will reward the attention they cannot fail to receive, provided the anxious spectator does not turn away too suddenly, in his disgust at finding them so little like his anticipations of the Turneresque turmoil and whirl of colors. He must remember that he has seen TURNER only through the glasses of RUSKIN, and looking at him for himself, he may learn a thing or two in regard to the critic as well as the artist.

No. 176, a Coast Scene, is particularly fine—the roll and movement, as well as the light and hue of the waves, and the aerial perspective, write the master's name as visibly on those few inches of paper as it could be impressed upon the wall which TINTORETTO covered with his Paradise. Mr. J. H. D'EGVILLE, too, contributes some lovely views of Venice, full of feeling, and handled with infinite taste and grace. Then there are some lady-like imitations of the lady-like UWINS, by Mr. CORBOULD, altogether worthy to be commended to the makers of Annuals, and a number of clever specimens of that skill in zoology and in horticulture which is not uncommon among the English artists. There are peaches and oranges fit to be looked at, while real peaches and oranges are eaten; there are ducks and hens of much virtue, and various dogs, one of whom vindicates the sagacity of his race by looking at the preternatural legs of "Clerk Saunders," just over the way, with a misty expression, compounded of sorrow and of wrath.

There is a fine aquarelle of J. D. HARDING, (91,) which, although "kilt entirely" by being badly hung, is well worth an attempt to do it justice; and there is a head entitled "Cinderella in her coal-carrying days," which, if it was not sent to us as a quiz for the purpose of "planting" the Yankees, is certainly the most sublimely absurd device ever invented by man. In short there are objects enough of interest or of diversion exhibited at the English Rooms to occupy several visits very pleasantly and profitably. But our reader must never forget that we should render ourselves liable to an indictment for libel if we spoke of this exhibition as an exposition of the "English school," and that we do not pretend for a moment to institute any comparison between it and the French Exhibition at the Art Union rooms, which is really a very fair presentation of the most successful and brilliant school of modern art, and which everybody ought to endeavor to see at least twice a week until the first of December, at which time it, with the English exhibition, will positively be taken back to Europe.

While deferring for the moment the particular notice which this admirable Gallery so richly deserves, we cannot forbear to say that the most ardent amateur will surely forget in five minutes at the Art-Union Rooms all the vexations and disappointments which he can possibly have experienced at the Academy. The one MEISSONNIER the one GUDIN, ROSA BONHEUR'S three "stots," and any one of the five FRERES there exhibited would make of themselves a Gallery and beget a *furore* among the connoisseurs.

The Close of the Fair at the Crystal Palace.

The Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace closed last night with the announcement of the premiums awarded by the several Committees. The Fair opened on the 24th of September, and it has been, in all respects, a success. Though the remarkably bad weather and the panic have operated very unfavorably, the Management have no reason to complain of the condition in which they find their treasury on balancing accounts. From the value of the exhibition the toughness of the times has, indeed, somewhat detracted, since many who entered their articles, considering how scarce money was, and how prostrated every department of business, have neglected to keep an exhibitor at the Palace, to point out what was new or valuable in their invention. So the visitor was obliged to pass by very many things, only guessing at their use or presuming them old, which really deserved notice. Those exhibitors who have attended to their business, however, have generally found it to pay,—one manufacturer told us that he had taken more orders during the month past, principally from strangers in the City, than he had obtained in all the rest of the year. Of the department of agricultural implements we have scarcely spoken—never having succeeded in catching an exhibitor during all our frequent visits; yet every farmer and his wife first visited that part of the palace were the ploughs and harrows, reapers and cultivators stood. At just this time of year, City house-keepers naturally went first into the quarter where the large assortment of ranges, furnaces and stoves is set out. Yet it cost us three visits to find the first man who was prepared to show why his furnace was not just such a gas-leaking, incendiary, fuel-wasting nuisance as the one that so largely contributes toward making our brown-stone front a means of grace.

CHILSON'S Cone furnace is still a new device. Its peculiarity is its broad-topped fire-pot, lined with soapstone or iron staves, which make this part of it gas-tight, surmounted with a cluster of hollow iron cones or tapering radiators, each of which terminates by a small opening in a cast-iron ring, itself a powerful radiator. The claim is that the smoke and gases are consumed either in the cones which, from their shape and proximity to the fire, are exceedingly hot, or in the cast-iron ring above, so that very little is left to pass off in the smoke-pipe,—a great saving of fuel certainly if the thing works as well as it promises.

BARTLETT & LESLEY'S furnace was patented in 1855. Its construction is such that the fire has to travel from three to five times further than in the common furnace—thus wasting little of the heat and diminishing the danger of fire. The cold air is made to travel over a hot surface correspondingly long, and, moreover, passes through the furnace not in one body but divided into their layers. Dispensing with damper-openings and downward drafts, the gas is carried off and the air of the room left pure.

Of stoves we saw but one that was new,—PIERCE'S, (of Troy,) designed to burn bituminous coal. The country abounds with bituminous coal, but men who come from the regions where it is most abundant, freely say that it cannot be burned in any stove, it so soon clogs all the flues and stuffs the chambers with soot. PIERCE aims to obviate the difficulty by making no flues at all, and heating his oven by means of hot air. There is no bottom grate, but the fire-box has a solid iron plate for its bottom and back, (which is lined of course with fire-brick,) set at such an angle to the front grating that the fuel, whether coal or wood, is fed continually to the lower front opening where it is kindled. The flame passes directly over the oven to the pipe or chimney. From the back part of the stove, and underneath, the cold air enters, passing over the oven, down just behind the fire-box, under the oven, up and over it again, till it is discharged in jets just where the flame of the burning fuel was cooling into smoke. Thus the air, passing in a direction different to that of the main draft, is warmed every inch of its progress, receiving its greatest supply of heat directly from the solid back and bottom of the fire-box, and is discharged at the throat, where only fresh oxygen was needed to re-ignite the smoke of the exhausted flame. The theory seems to be perfect; whether its practice with the true bituminous coal would be equally successful we cannot say. But on Thursday a trial was made with it upon a semi-anthracite of which a specimen is on exhibition—the Tiverton coal. This coal burns with a flame much like the bituminous, but, from its lack of sulphur and iron, never clinkers but slacks down on burning. The experiment was entirely satisfactory,—the weight of the coal feeding the fire and pressing out its ashes seasonably, the oven being brought early to a baking heat, and the smoke seeming to be entirely consumed before reaching the pipe.

For lighting houses there are several sorts of oil exhibited. Of improvements for gas burning we found but one that promised much. "BATCHELDER'S anti-flickering gas-burner" attains its object by means of a circle of minute jets of flame around the light. These create an ascending current that shield it from the cool current as effectually as the glass chimney of the common argand lamp.

How to take a sleigh-ride without freezing seems to have been discovered in Mr. JOHN W. LEFFERT'S simple method for warming carriages. His device is substantially an alcohol lamp, set in an iron box underneath the carriage body. A plate of iron over the flame distributes the heat, which finds access to the feet of the merry riders through still another,—a perforated iron plate. There is no possibility of anything being set on fire, and we can see no reason why it should not make a sleigh-ride, with a very pretty companion, quite a tolerable entertainment on a crisp moonlight January night.

Dr. NEIL, of Yorkville, exhibits a "safety stirrup." When the rider of an unmanageable horse is thrown from his saddle, his foot pressing upon a spring releases the strap from the stirrup and lets the rider loose. No position that the rider can assume when sitting in his saddle can detach the stirrup; but no dragging force can be applied to it while his foot is still there that will not disengage it.

There are some fine specimens of copper and lead ore exhibited in not a large collection of minerals. FISHER, BIRD & Co. show beautiful specimens of a dark mahogany-colored marble from California. Mr. H. COBB, of St. Louis, shows a fine but less lively-colored specimen of the Ozark marbles. Otherwise, there are few marbles except the old sculptured ones, which are as familiar as the interior of the Palace itself. In a large tank of water one of the floor-clerks experiments with BUNKER'S Life-Preserving shirts. When "blown up" he submerges it with difficulty, showing how hard it would be for one to drown if buoyed up with such an envelope. He pricks it with a pin when under water, and you hear the bubbles of air escaping. But simply by pinching it together again the orifice is sealed as safely as before. What is the secret preparation in which the cotton cloth was boiled to make it so impermeable to air, Mr. BUNKER does not tell us. There are many devices for making our houses more comfortable exhibited on this lower floor; some of them like FORD'S admirable window-sash, combining what is desirable in both the folding and sliding sash, are quite sure to come soon into general use. But there are some which are not as useful, as they are undoubtedly new. We observed a weather-strip safely patented which gets out of order in a season, and is more annoyance in a week than it does good in a year. There are several blind-adjusters and sash-fasteners, which possibly may be all right and very valuable, but in the models work all wrong. The women hover about the washing machines, wondering whether they really are labor-savers, or as most of them prove, are merely devices requiring more labor to operate than to do without them. Mr. ROBERT C. EUNSON exhibits a feather-mattress, that seems the perfection of that luxury, the feathers being placed in separate compartments within the tick, and the whole ventilated by means of small tubes, set like eyelets in the mattress edge.

We have left to the last of this article the description of a machine which many insist is one of the most valuable on exhibition—the Union Roller Gin. It is a very compact machine for ginning Sea Island cotton. It is formed of two rollers, twenty inches long, placed in contact, one above the other. The lower roller, of vulcanized rubber, is three inches in diameter, and gives motion to the upper roller, which is fluted, and made of polished steel one inch and a quarter in diameter. In front of the rollers is an iron plate supported on centres below extending up nearly to the line of contact of the rollers, terminating at the upper edge in a small bead or ledge, and has a rapid motion toward and from the bight of the rollers. The seed cotton is fed over a table, and is carried between the rollers and thrown off behind by a revolving fan, while the seeds are retained in front and ripped out by the combined action of the vibrating-plate and the steel roller. The machine which has been in operation daily at the Palace, professes to deliver 300 pounds of ginned cotton in a day without crushing a seed. It can be worked by hand if preferred. It saves the expense and loss by drying, sunning and moting, and yields the fibre in unbroken and perfect condition. The inventor is sanguine that his machine will greatly increase the production of Sea Island Cotton, which is at present but 50,000 bags of 300 pounds each. Much of the territory suited to its growth is unoccupied for lack of a machine that will do for the fine Cottons what WHITNEY'S Gin, when first introduced, did for the short staple.

FROM UTAH.

Capt. Van Vleit's Official Account of his Visit to Utah.

HAM'S FORK, Sept. 16, 1857.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding-General, the result of my trip to the Territory of Utah.

In obedience to special instructions, dated Head-quarters Army for Utah, Fort Leavenworth, July 28, 1857, I left Fort Leavenworth July 30, and reached Fort Kearney in nine days' traveling, Fort Laramie in ten, and Great Salt Lake City in thirty-three and a half. At Fort Kearney I was detained one day by the changes I had to make and by sickness, and at Fort Laramie three days, as all the animals were forty miles from the post, and when brought in all had to be shod before they could take the road. I traveled as rapidly as it was possible to do with six mule wagons. Seven of my teams broke down, and at least half of my animals are unserviceable, and will remain so until they recruit. During my progress towards Utah I met many people from that Territory, and also several mountain men at Green River, and all informed me that I would not be allowed to enter Utah, and if I did, I would run great risk of losing my life. I treated all this, however, as idle talk; but it induced me to leave my wagons and escort at Ham's Fork, 143 miles this side of the city, and proceed alone.

I reached Great Salt Lake City without molestation, and immediately upon my arrival I informed Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG that I desired an interview, which he appointed for the next day. On the evening of the day of my arrival, Governor YOUNG, with many of the leading men of the city, called upon me at my quarters. The Governor received me most cordially, and treated me during my stay, which continued some six days, with the greatest hospitality and kindness. In this interview the Governor made known to me his views with regard to the approach of the United States troops in plain and unmistakeable language.

He stated that the Mormons had been persecuted, murdered and robbed in Missouri and Illinois, both by the mob and State authorities, and that now the United States were about to pursue the same course and that, therefore, he and the people of Utah had determined to resist all persecution at the commencement, and that the *troops now on the march for Utah should not enter the Great Lake Valley*. As he uttered these words, all those present concurred most heartily in what he said. The next day, as agreed upon, I called upon the Governor, and delivered in person the letters with which I had been entrusted.

In that interview, and in several subsequent ones, the same determination to resist to the death the entrance of the troops into the Valley was expressed by Governor YOUNG and those about him. The Governor informed me that there was abundance of everything I required for the troops, such as lumber, forage, &c., but that none would be sold to us.

In the course of my conversation with the Governor and the influential men in the Territory, I told them plainly and frankly what I conceived would be the result of their present course. I told them that they might prevent the small military force now approaching Utah from getting through the narrow defiles and rugged passes of the mountains this year, but that next season the United States Government would send troops sufficient to overcome all opposition. The answer to this was invariably the same—"We are aware that such will be the case, but when those troops arrive they will find Utah a desert; every house will be burned to the ground, every tree cut down, and every field laid waste. We have three years' provisions on hand, which we will 'cache,' and then take to the mountains and bid defiance to the powers of the Government." I attended their service on Sunday, and in course of a sermon delivered by Elder TAYLOR, he referred to the approach of the troops, and declared that they should not enter the Territory. He then referred to the probability of an overpowering force being sent against them, and desired all persons who would apply the torch to their own buildings, cut down their trees, and lay waste their fields, to hold up their hands; every hand in an audience of 4,000 persons was raised at the same moment. During my stay in the city I visited several families, and all with whom I was thrown looked upon the present movement of the troops towards their Territory as the commencement of another religious persecution, and expressed a fixed determination to sustain Governor YOUNG in any measure he might adopt.

From all these facts I am forced to the conclusion that Governor YOUNG and the people of Utah will prevent, if possible, the army of Utah from entering their Territory this season. This, in my opinion, will not be a very difficult task, owing to the lateness of the season, the smallness of our force, and the defences that nature has thrown around the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. There is but one road running into the valley on the side which our troops are approaching, and for over fifty miles it passes through narrow canons over rugged mountains, which a small force could hold against great odds. I am inclined, however, to believe that the Mormons will not resort to actual hostilities until the last moment. Their plan of operations will be to burn the grass, cut up the roads, and stampede the animals, so as to delay the troops until snow commences to fall, which will render the roads impassable. Snow falls early in this region; in fact, last night it commenced falling at Fort Bridger, and this morning the surrounding mountains are clothed in white. Were it one month earlier in the season, I believe the troops could force their way in, and they may be able to do so even now; but the attempt will be fraught with considerable danger, arising from the filling up of the canons and passes with snow. I do not wish it to be considered that I am advocating either the one course or the other. I simply wish to lay the facts before the General, leaving it to his better judgment to decide upon the proper movements. Notwithstanding my inability to make the purchase I was ordered to, and all that Governor YOUNG said in regard to opposing the entrance of the troops into the valley, examined the country in the vicinity of the city, with a view of selecting a proper military site. I visited the military reserve—Rush Valley—but found it, in my opinion, entirely unsuitable for a military station. It contains but little grass, and is very much exposed to the cold winds of Winter, its only advantage being the close proximity of fine wood; it is too far from the city, being between forty and fifty miles, and will require teams four days to go there and return. I examined another point on the road to Rush Valley, and only about thirty miles from the city, which I consider a much more eligible position. It is in Tuelle Valley, three miles to the north of Tuelle City, and possesses wood, water, and grass, but is occupied by Mormons, who have some sixty acres under cultivation, with houses and barns on their land. These persons would have to be dispossessed, or bought out. In fact, there is no place within forty, fifty, or sixty miles of the city, suitable for a military position, that is not occupied by the inhabitants and under cultivation. Finding that I could neither make the purchases ordered to, nor shake the apparent determination of the people to resist the authority of the United States, I left the city and returned to my camp on Hams Fork. On my return I examined the vicinity of Fort Bridger, and found it a very suitable position for wintering the troops and grazing the animals, should it be necessary to stop at that point. The Mormons occupy the fort at present, and also have a settlement about ten miles further up Black's Fort, called Fort Supply. These two places contain buildings sufficient to cover nearly half the troops now *en route* for Utah, but I was informed that they would all be laid in ashes as the army advances. I have thus stated fully the result of my visit to Utah, and trusting that my conduct will meet the approval of the Commanding General, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Capt. A. PLEASONTON, A. Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Army for Utah Fort Leavenworth.

A Sharp Letter from Brigham Young on Indian Affairs—His Recommendations Concerning the Troops, &c.

The following is BRIGHAM YOUNG'S letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, referred to in our dispatches yesterday. It is sufficiently sharp:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
G. S. L. CITY, Sept. 12, 1857.

SIR: Inclosed please find abstract account current and vouchers from 1 to 35 inclusive, (also abstract of employes,) for the current quarter up to this date, as, owing to the stoppage of the mail, I have deemed it best to avail myself of the opportunity of sending, by private conveyance, not knowing when I may have another chance. The expenditures, as you will observe by the papers, amount to $6,411 38, for which I have drawn my draft on the Department in favor of Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, delegate to Congress from this Territory. You will also observe that a portion of these expenditures accrued prior to this quarter, which may need a word of explanation. Santa Clara is in Washington County, the extreme southern county of this Territory, and this labor was commenced and partly performed, seeds, grain, &c., furnished prior to the time that Major ARMSTRONG visited those parts of the Territory; hence failed to find its way into his reports, and failed being included in mine, because the accounts and vouchers were not sooner brought in, and hence not settled. Until recently, but little has been effected in that part of the Territory at the expense of the Government, although much has been done by the citizens in aiding the Indians with tools and instruction in cultivating the earth. The bands mentioned are parts of the Piede tribe of Indians, who are very numerous, but only in part inhabit this Territory. These Indians are more easily induced to labor than any others in the Territory, and many of them are now engaged in the common pursuits of civilized life. Their requirements are constant for wagons, plows, spades, hoes, teams, and harness, &c., to enable them to work to advantage.

In like manner the Indians in Cache Valley have received but little at the expense of the Government, although a sore tax upon the people. West, and along the line of the California and Oregon travel, they continue to make their contributions, and, I am sorry to add, with considerable loss of life to the travelers. This is what I have always sought, by all means in my power, to avert, but I find it the most difficult of any portion to control. I have for many years succeeded better than this. I learn, by report, that many of the lives of the emigrants and considerable quantities of property have been taken. This is principally owing to a company of some three or four hundred returning Californians who traveled these roads last Spring to the Eastern States, shooting at every Indian they could see—a practice utterly abhorrent to all good people, yet, I regret to say, one which has been indulged in to a great extent by travelers to and from the Eastern States and California. Hence the Indians regard all white men alike as their enemies, and kill and plunder wherever they can do so with impunity, and often the innocent suffer for the guilty. This has always been one of the greatest difficulties that I have had to contend with in the administration of Indian affairs in this Territory. It is hard to make an Indian believe that the whites are their friends, and the Great Father wishes to do them good, when, perhaps, the very next party which crosses their path shoots them down like wolves.

This trouble with the Indians only exists along the line of travel west, and beyond the influence of our settlements. The Shosones are not hostile to travelers, so far as they inhabit in this Territory, except, perhaps, a few called "Snake Diggers," who inhabit, as before stated, along the line of travel west of the settlements. There have, however, been more or less depredations the present season north, and more within the vicinity of the settlements, owing to causes above mentioned, and I find it of the utmost difficulty to restrain them. The sound of war quickens the blood and nerves of an Indian.

The report that troops were wending their way to this Territory has also had its influence upon them. In one or two instances, this was the reason assigned why they made the attacks which they did upon some herds of cattle. They seemed to think, if it was to be war, they might as well begin to lay in a supply of food when they had a chance. If I am to have the direction of the Indian Affairs of this Territory, and am expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, there are a few things that I would most respectfully suggest to be done.

1. *That travelers omit their infamous practice of shooting them down whenever they happen to see one.* Whenever the citizens of this Territory travel the roads they are in the habit of giving the Indians food, tobacco, and a few other presents, and the Indians expect some such trifling favor, and they are emboldened by this practide to come up the road with a view of receiving such presents; when, therefore, travelers from the States make their appearance, they throw themselves in sight with the same view, and when they are shot at, and some of their number killed, as has frequently been the case, we cannot but expect them to wreak their vengeance upon the next company.

2. That the Government should make more liberal appropriations to be expended in presents. I have proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them. I find, moreover, that after all, when the fighting is over, it is always followed by extensive presents, which, if properly distributed in the first instance might have averted the fight. In this case, then, the expense of presents is the same, and it is true in nine-tenths of the cases that have happened.

3. *The troops must be kept away*, for it is a prevalent fact that wherever there are the most of these, we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians, the least security to persons and property.

If these three items could be complied with, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as Utah is concerned, travelers could go to and from, pass and repass, and no Indian would disturb or molest them or their property.

In regard to my drafts, it appears that the Department is indisposed to pay them—for what reason I am at a loss to conjecture. I am aware that Congress separated the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs from that of Governor; that the salary of Governor remained the same for his gubernatorial duties, and that that of the Superintendent was $1,500. I do think that inasmuch as I perform the duties of both offices, that I am entitled to the pay appropriated for both, and trust you will so consider. I have drawn again for the expenditure of the present quarter, as above set forth. Of course, you will do as you please about paying, as you have with the drafts for the two last quarters.

The Department has often manifested its approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this Superintendency, and never its disapproval. Why, then, should I be subjected to such annoyance in regard to obtaining the funds for defraying its expenses? Why should I be denied my salary? Why should appropriations made for the benefit of the Indians of this Territory be retained in the Treasury and individuals left unpaid? These are questions I leave for you to answer at your leisure, and meanwhile submit to such course in relation thereto as you shall see fit to direct.

I have the honor to be, &c., your ob't servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

Hon. JAMES W. DENVIR, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a letter from a very sincere Mormon, living in Iron County, Utah, whose wife was a Mormon before he married her. He seems to be perfectly contented with the way things are done out there:

"Our religion is truly dear unto us, and we had hoped to find a quiet asylum here, so far from our enemies. We have not troubled others in the rights and the privileges belonging to them, under the Constitution of our country, but the gathering of troops for Utah, and the feelings of the people of the States, indicate that our persecutions are not at an end. My wife believed in the principles of Mormonism (so called) before we were married, and together we set out in life. Perhaps her friends may say that she has made a poor choice. But we are happy, and the blessing of the Almighty has been with us. We have six children and a comfortable home, although deprived of many of the luxuries of life, in consequence of our isolated position."

Governor Walker at the South—Opinions of the Southern Press.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

That Governor WALKER has transcended his official function in rejecting the returns from the Oxford precinct, we have some doubt, but *that there was an infamous effort at a stupendous fraud we have none.* It would, however, we think, be premature to pronounce judgment now, without all the evidence before us. The provisions of the law quoted by Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, do not, in our opinion, very clearly invest them with the authority which they have exercised in rejecting the Oxford votes. But on the ground that the returns were invalid because informal, they may be enabled to justify their conduct in a legal, as *we have little doubt they will in a moral, point of view.*

According to the telegraphic dispatches, the question was to have been considered, yesterday, by the Cabinet. It will, doubtless, be thoroughly investigated, and we are confident that Governor WALKER will be recalled if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Administration that he was not prompted by a sense of duty and of justice. Although his rejection of the Oxford returns may materially lessen the Pro-Slavery strength in the Legislature, it would, nevertheless, be contradictory to the principle of popular sovereignty, to the letter and spirit of the Nebraska Kansas bill, to justice and fairness, for fraudulent votes to be received. *The South would scorn such a triumph.*

The Southern people may be assured, that if Gov. WALKER has injured their interests in violation of law, the Administration will not hesitate to remove him. If upon investigation of his conduct with reference to the rejection of the Oxford returns, he proves unworthy the confidence of Mr. BUCHANAN, who can doubt that he will instantly cease to command his countenance?

We invite especial attention to another proclamation from Gov. WALKER, on the occasion of his more recent rejection of the fraudulent returns from McGee County. He speaks out frankly and fearlessly. He may have usurped authority, but we must have additional evidence to convince us that he is not acting as he thinks best for the interests of the Territory, the South, and the whole country. But let us await the verdict of the President and his Cabinet. They have the means of arriving at the facts—and with their decision we doubt not the South will be satisfied.

A PRO-SLAVERY VIEW OF KANSAS AFFAIRS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Constitutional Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday, and adjourned over to to-day, for a quorum. Harvesting, and the session of the Courts, has delayed the arrival of many members. Before the close of the week we will have a full attendance.

A great deal of excitement prevails. Governor WALKER and his Secretary have shown their treacherous criminal policy, so long attempted to be disguised. Discovering that the late elections would result in favor of the Pro-Slavery Party, they have issued a proclamation, *refusing to receive the polls of one of our strongest counties*, 1,700 majority, and say they will reject the returns of another of 1,100.

There is not a color of reason for this, and it is entirely opposed in principle to the statutes. The presumptions taken are entirely forced, and made with a view to sustain the position taken by those in the States favoring WALKER'S policy. Hence it is necessary to make it appear that the Black Republicans are in the majority. A large meeting of Delegates and Democrats was held last night, and WALKER and STANTON were denounced in unmeasured terms. A call of the Democracy is ordered, and WALKER & Co. will be exposed. Strange as it may appear, this course of WALKER has given us (Convention) a great advantage, and *no one thinks of submission in any form* (Southern men I mean.) I assure you that there is not a delegate now in Lecompton, except, perhaps, one or two, but *have committed themselves to a direct reference of the Constitution they may make to Congress.*

We are now in a more critical state of Territorial affairs than ever, but, I think, with the decided advantage on our side.

OPINION OF THE MERCURY UPON THE ABOVE.

We submit to our readers a letter we have received from Kansas, *from one of the members of the Convention*, now sitting, to frame a Constitution for Kansas. We rejoice at the news it imparts, that the Pro-Slavery party, instead of cowering under the united power of the Administration agents and the Black Republicans, *has risen higher*, and will meet, with a becoming spirit, the disadvantageous circumstances under which it is placed. WALKER is cast off, as, doubtless, he anticipated, by the whole Democratic Party. He will, we presume, carry off as many as he can to the Abolitionist or Black Republican Party, and their leader will make good his promise to join them, and aid them in their efforts to overthrow the Democratic Party.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S COURSE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

But, admitting that all the objections of the Governor and his Secretary were perfectly good—that the oath taken by the governors of the elections should have been inscribed on their returns—and that the roll of the names of the voters afforded the most abundant grounds for suspicion, *they had nothing to do with it.* The law had not elevated them into judges of the elections. The Secretary was nothing but a recording and ministerial officer. Their flagitious corruptions to set aside the returns of the governors of the elections, and *thus set up a majority in the Territorial Legislature of Abolitionists and Black Republicans*, is in perfect keeping with their whole course since they entered the Territory of Kansas. It is plain that, in the opinion of these precious worthies, their mission was—cost what it may—*to make Kansas a Free State*; but we rejoice to believe that they may yet be defeated.

A STILL STRONGER VIEW ON THE SAME SIDE.

From the Richmond (Va.) South.

We have never known an act

lona, we have yet to hear of any of the most furious Southern Rights men who have deserted the standard of their party, or have been disposed to doubt the fidelity of the President.

ANOTHER FAMILY SCANDAL.

A Seducer Shot by the Husband of the Victim —Remarkable Story of Crime.

The tragedy which occurred at the St. Lawrence Hotel in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon —in which Mr. RICHARD CARTER, President of the Anthracite Bank at Tamaqua, Penn., was killed by one THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH—possesses some remarkable features. SMITH, it appears, a year since married a Miss MCCAULEY, at Wilmington, Del., but discovered, after marriage, that his wife was pregnant, that her seducer was Mr. CARTER, and that the parties had been guilty of criminal intercourse while the woman was still a young lady at boarding-school. On Wednesday, SMITH called upon CARTER at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Philadelphia, a fashionable establishment, and after an angry conversation, ended by shooting CARTER with a revolver. Four balls entered CARTER'S body, killing him instantly. SMITH gave himself up.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives the past history of all the parties, as follows:

Mr. CARTER was an Englishman by birth, and when he first came to Schuylkill County, some years ago, began to work as a miner. He saved money, and gradually arose from his humble position and became at least a large property holder and a man of influence. His wife, who is also English, is some ten years older than he was, and they have never had any children. A few years ago he became acquainted with a Mr. JOHN MCCAULEY, residing in Luzerne County, whom he assisted in business. Mr. MCCAULEY had a young, intelligent and handsome daughter, in whom CARTER became interested, and he had her placed in a seminary at Wilmington. He used to accompany her to and from Wilmington, stopping frequently at Philadelphia, his wife not being informed of his movements. At the school, Miss MCCAULEY was understood to be his niece. It is presumed that a guilty intercourse between them was going on all this time. Mr. CARTER was about 45 years of age.

About a year ago, and while Miss MCCAULEY was still at Washington, she became acquainted with Mr. SMITH, through a sister of the latter, who was a teacher at the school. Mr. SMITH was fascinated by her and proposed marriage, which she, being rather of the fast order of character, accepted. The marriage took place at Wilmington. Those best acquainted with CARTER believe, that instead of wishing her to marry SMITH, he was opposed to it; that he was himself sincerely attached to her; that he wished to have her to himself, and that he would have married her if it had been possible. Soon after the marriage SMITH discovered that his wife was far advanced in pregnancy, and he refused to live with her. A separation took place, and Mrs. SMITH was provided for by CARTER. She gave birth to a child some eight or nine months since, and is living with it in a town near this city, where she has been well taken care of by CARTER.

Mr. CARTER bore the reputation of being loose in his moral principles in his younger days, and his conduct towards Miss MCCAULEY, more recently, gave rise to considerable scandal. He was in the habit of having her to meet him on Saturday, at a hotel in this city, and after remaining there over Sunday, she would return on Monday to school. They also traveled together to Niagara and other places. SMITH alleges that this intimacy was kept up after their marriage, and he also informed Lieutenant DICKHART, while on the road to prison, last night, that in the conversation at the hotel, yesterday afternoon, Mr. CARTER had told him that he intended to visit his (SMITH'S) sister at the school at Wilmington.

SMITH was at one time engaged as a clerk in the store of his victim, at Tamaqua. He was doubtless under the impression that Miss MCCAULEY was an adopted daughter of Mr. CARTER. The acquaintance was formed through the agency of Miss SMITH, at the school. Miss SMITH bears a most excellent reputation, and she had not the slightest suspicion of the real character of Miss MCCAULEY. The latter is now with her relatives in Chester County. Her father resides in Luzerne County.

SMITH, the prisoner, has consulted several attorneys in this city with a view to procuring a divorce from his wife, and proceedings were about being commenced when the tragical occurrence took place at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

SMITH has always borne an excellent character, although he was at times very eccentric in his conduct. His father went away from his home while insane, and was never heard of again, and those who knew young SMITH, and who were aware of this fact, fancied that the eccentricities of the son were evidencies of his having inherited the mental infirmities of his father. He was of a restless, wandering disposition, never contented long in any one place, or at any one business, and he was very excitable.

The *North American* adds the following particulars:

The girl became a mother four months after marriage, and by intercepting his wife's correspondence with CARTER, the unhappy husband learned the full measure of deception, of which he had been made the dupe. The parties then separated, Mrs. SMITH going to her relatives in Chester county, and SMITH wandering restlessly about, gaining a livelihood by acting as agent for *De Bowe's Review*. During all this time, it appears, CARTER liberally supplied Mrs. SMITH with money, and for some months past, during which she has lived apart from her husband, it was stated to our reporter that Mr. CARTER had made himself responsible for her support.

The testimony paid to the previous good character of SMITH is unanimous. He enjoyed the sympathy of all his acquaintances, in consequence of his domestic calamities—the insanity and ultimate disappearance of his father. In habits he was erratic, and in business not steadfast in purpose. Moreover, he was full of eccentricities, and attimes an unsteady light of his eye was believed to be the percursor of the same affliction, which had rested upon his father.

He is now in Moyamensing prison, where, with unblenching front, he expresses the conviction that between his Maker, his victim and himself, he executed but an act of justifiable vengeance. His chief regret seemed to be that the process of obtaining a divorce, which he was about commencing, was so tardy, while he hears the name of his wife or his victim, only with a loathing shudder.

Murderous Foray in New-Orleans—A Band of Midnight Assassins—Citizens Killed and Wounded.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Oct. 29.

At 9 o'clock last night some fifteen Irishmen suddenly appeared on St. Thomas-street, between Melicerte and Terpsichore, divided in three different squads, one of which passed down the middle of the street, and one on each sidewalk. The faces of all were either blackened or masked, and they were armed with pistols, knives and slung-shot. They rushed down the street, assailing every man who was out of doors, hurling the women from the side-walk into the gutters. They were all clad in dark coats, and none of them spoke aloud, all communication between themselves being in a low, muttered tone. Thomas Donohue, a lame man, who was sitting in a bench in front of Mrs. Kenality's family grocery store was first attacked, stabbed in the left breast with a dirk, and his head dreadfully beaten with clubs. Not mortally wounded. They then rushed into the family grocery store of Peter Rhoda where quite a number of men were sitting inside and upon the bench at the door, and commenced a general stabbing, beating and shooting.

John Eagan, a drayman, was stabbed several times, twice through the breast, dying of his wounds in two hours. The Coroner is now holding an inquest on his body at Charity Hospital. John Colbert's skull was fractured by blows from a slung-shot, and was stabbed twice, in the thigh and in the small of the back, the latter wound of a most desperate character. When we saw him he was lying in his house, still able to speak, but very low. A stream of blood across the street and through the passages of the house to his apartment indicated the course which those who carried him in had taken. Colbert is warehouseman for Dyas & Co. Richard Coleman, drayman, was dangerously cut in the breast and severely beaten about the head. Branagan, a laborer in the Louisiana Press, was knocked down by a large stone which one of the ruffians held in his hand, and with which he was struck in the face, and then stabbed severely. James Smith, drayman, was knocked down by a blow from a slung-shot and kicked. Riley, a laborer in the Louisiana Press, received a severe contusion of the skull from the blow of a slung-shot. John Devaughn, drayman, was shockingly beat about the head with clubs and slung-shot. James Murphy, a boss drayman, was severely beaten with slung-shot and clubs, and is desperately wounded.

Henry G. Gass had a very narrow escape from the ball of a pistol which was fired at him just as he ran through the back door of the grocery. The ball would weigh nearly an ounce, and is now deeply imbedded in the door-post, which it entered after actually grazing the head of Gass. Had it gone an inch further to the right, it would have raked the bed, about three inches above the mattress, on which Mrs. Rhoda was laying in the back room.

Several of the above parties were overtaken as they were running from the grocery, and struck down wherever they were caught, the places being marked with their blood. The woodwork and fixtures of the grocery are also stained with the blood of the wounded, in various parts.

After doing their work of indiscriminate assault and murder on St. Thomas-street, so suddenly and in such overpowering force that not the slightest resistance was or could be made, this band of "midnight assassins" passed into Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets, where they committed various assaults, though no one was dangerously wounded. All the parties attacked were Irishmen.

A second act of the bloody drama on St. Thomas-street was, we learn, about being performed in a coffee-house on St. Charles-street, at an early hour last night, but as the object of the contemplated attack was fully prepared, and gave unmistakable evidence of dying game, the performance was necessarily cut short by the dropping of the curtain before any blood was spilled. What next?

A third act, we learn, was performed at a lager bier house in the Second District, at the corner of Derbigny and Conti-streets. Several persons entered the house and made an attack upon the unoffending inmates, beating some of them severely with clubs and other murderous weapons. The particulars we are not informed of.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

GATHERING IN TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

Mass Meetings in Wall-street and at the City Hall.

PARADES, SPEECHES, &c.

The unemployed laboring men of the City appeared in Tompkins-square at an early hour yesterday morning, and in large numbers. At 10 o'clock there was not less than 5,000 present. They were addressed by Mr. BOWLES, who desired them to form in procession for the purpose of marching through the principal streets of the City to the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, where they would show themselves, that the wealthy men might see their condition and have their sympathies excited. He impressed upon them the necessity of preserving the strictest order and decorum, and not in any way to be the cause of extraordinary excitement.

He was followed by Mr. MCGUIRE, who read extracts from several newspapers, and evinced a strong desire to pummel the Editor of the TIMES for the expression used in an article in that morning's issue.

Mr. SMITH was the next speaker. He desired them to abstain from further demonstrations until after the action of the Common Council on matters pertaining to their relief, which action could not be had until Monday evening. But yet, if they wished to show themselves by marching down to Wall-street, in an orderly manner, he saw no particular harm in it. But by all means let them abstain from violence or bloodshed. They had nothing to gain by rioting. If they resorted to it they must lose the sympathy of the citizens and be shot down like dogs. He was advocating their cause, and of course did not wish to see them starved—neither did he wish them to get into trouble and be deprived of their liberty.

The moderate and timely remarks of Mr. SMITH were not received with much favor by a portion of his audience, who began immediately to form in order for marching to the Exchange.

Mr. BOWLES ordered a banner with the inscription:

WE WANT WORK

upon it, to the head of the procession, which then moved on through Avenue A, First-street, Bowery, Broome, Centre, Chambers and William streets, to Wall-street, and halted in front and on the steps of the Exchange. By far the largest portion of the meeting remained in Tompkins-square, deeming further parade unnecessary at present. The street in front of the Exchange was completely blocked up. As soon as they were well together, and after a large number of spectators had been attracted, Mr. BOWLES spoke again. He said their banner told what they wanted. They wanted work, and they must have it, or they must die—or do what was worse, for they never would consent to starve in a country like this. He said: We ask for nothing but what is right, and we mean to submit to nothing that is wrong. You owe us a living, and we mean to have it. We have come here among you to show you, our fellow-creatures, what we are, and to demand of you, what we must have—work, wherewith to earn bread and meat for ourselves, our wives, our little ones. We must and will have work or bread. We will keep the peace, but we will show to the merchants and wealthy classes here before us that we are starving, with our wives and children, and that we must have relief. All we want is work. You wealthy men, here in this street, and hereabout, you have the power to relieve us, and you must do it. There are twenty millions of dollars here in your street idle, doing nothing, not circulating among the people, and you must circulate it among the people, so that we can get some of it to buy bread. There are many in this crowd who would be glad if they only had a loaf of bread. We suppose, however, that we will have to starve. But no; we will not starve. There are some who say we are the ignorant classes, who don't know how to keep the peace here—even here, in this place, with millions of money about us, starving here, and yet we keep the peace. We will increase in numbers every day, in numbers irresistible in strength, and we will march through the streets with these increased numbers, day after day. You, my friends—you will keep the peace, will you not? [Cries of "Yes."] What we want is work, is it not? It is all on that banner. Is it not there? [Cries of "Yes."]

The above remarks were received with great favor by those who had formed the procession, and when he had concluded he directed them to form again and march to the City Hall. But before the order could be obeyed, one of their number handed up a newspaper article, which he wanted to have read, in order to show that the *Herald* was "for having them shot." The article was read. The following was the objectionable portion:

"Only give us a day or two's notice of a riot in this City, and the public peace is safe. Rioters, like other people, have heads to be broken, and bodies to be perforated with ball and steel; and, as our militia would make no scruples to shoot down any quantity of Irish or Germans, or other people who proposed to rob or riot, we take it that the peace will be preserved, and our people may sleep in quiet."

The banner was now carried to the front, and the procession moved on to the City Hall. Just before having a difficulty occurred between one of them and some policemen—one of whom, it was understood, desired to take away their banner. However, the matter was settled without any serious trouble. Arrived at the City Hall, they gathered in front, and were again addressed by Mr. BOWLES. He complained of the policeman who had tried to take away their banner, and claimed that they had as much right to carry it, as the merchants on Broadway had to hang out their signs. As long as they marched in harmony and peace, why should they allow one of their servants—for servant he was—to interfere with them? He was for doing everything honorably and quietly, but work they must have and should have, if they had to make the Mayor give it to them. He hoped they would give the Mayor three cheers. [Three hearty cheers for Mayor WOOD.] He said the reason why he most wanted them to come up to the City Hall was to give Mayor WOOD three cheers. [Three cheers.] He did not intend to speak any longer. If they felt as he did they would meet again to-morrow, and parade the streets in another section of the City. He would stand by them, and do all he could do for them to obtain assistance and bread. He had stood up for his country in Cuba, and spoke to crowds of Spaniards in our defence, with his life at stake; but he did not fear, for it was for his countrymen. He was ready again to stand by his countrymen, and, if they would only say the word, at half-past nine he would again meet them, and work hard in the cause he had undertaken. He desired all who were in favor of meeting to-morrow to hold up their hands. [Every hand up, with three cheers.] Mr. BOWLES then said that he felt proud to see so many hands up; he did not see one out of the lot that looked like a doctor's or a priest's hand—they were all hard-working hands, and he liked to see the color. He concluded by introducing

Mr. SMITH, who said it was an alarming spectacle to see so many out of employ. He knew the Common Council would do something for them, but it would take time. If they would wait a few days all would be well. Many of the members would, no doubt, want their votes, which would cause them to do something before the election next month. Some of the "hungry" had objected to receiving flour and coal in return for their labor, but he, as one of their Committee, had told the Common Council they would take anything they could get. He had said they would prefer the money as they could do better with it for themselves than the Common Council could do for them, but anything would satisfy them that tended to relieve their immediate pressing wants. He cautioned them to remain quiet under their suffering. By that means they would engage public opinion on their side, and he was satisfied that by quiet demonstrations the eyes of the community would be brought to a just appreciation of their wants and necessities as peaceable, unemployed men. He knew it was hard for men of family to go to their homes even once and see their families destitute and without food. What must be their feelings when they were continually compelled to do so. For his part he had been so long without work that he was used to it, and did not know but he lived better without employment than if he had it. But most of the mass he was addressing, he remarked, lacked the ingenuity to do that, and hence work to them was a necessity. It was therefore for them, and not for himself that he was pleading. He said he was satisfied that something must be done, and that quickly, or the masses of the unemployed people would become so excited that no one could keep them within reasonable control. He had warned the Common Council to beware of the tornado, and he was satisfied they must do something. Something must, would, and should be done, as the unemployed masses willed it. The present Common Council were elected in great part by the suffrages of those now unemployed, and if they did not look to their wants the unemployed would hold them responsible. He counseled them, however, not to permit themselves to become unduly excited. They should act like men who have sworn to support the Constitution and the laws. By acting thus peaceably, their demonstrations would be more emphatic,—they would more easily gain the sympathies of a just public, and the benevolent would more readily render assistance. He would offer the following resolution as the expression of the masses:

Resolved, That landlords can do much to alleviate the present and prospective distress among the mechanics and laboring classes, by a course of liberality and forbearance towards their tenants. The mass of laboring men hire premises by the month, and rents become due every day in the year, payable in advance. To eject a family at this season for nonpayment of advance rent, would be unwarrantable and cruel, and justly deserving of the severest reprehension and scorn of all good men.

The resolution was received with great favor, and with the expression of a wish that there would be no excitement speeches he retired.

Mr. BOWLES then proceeded, with others, to the Mayor's Office, for the purpose of ascertaining whether anything was to be done for them.

The Mayor told them that on Tuesday next he thought something would be done to give them employment.

Mr. BOWLES returned and reported, and after an expression of applause the meeting adjourned.

About an hour afterwards another meeting convened on the City Hall steps, and Mr. BOWLES addressed them again. He said there were already many in want and suffering, and that work they must and should have. It was impossible for him to say anything more than had already been stated at the other meeting. But he asked if it could be possible, that in a Republican country, it should go abroad that the people were letting their poor fellow-creatures starve at their doors! No, it must not be; it never should be! He urged the workingmen to get a banner and parade the streets. He wanted to meet to-morrow morning at Tompkins-square, and then proceed in a body through the streets. Let them go to Wall-street, and show those who had their pockets lined, that they wanted work. Let that be the inscription on the banner—"We Want Work." A Committee of Six should also be appointed, to procure this banner, and meet the people to-morrow morning with it. If the meeting would appoint such a Committee he would not fail to work with them, and they would show to the world that they were honest men, and that all they wanted was work to keep them from starving. He continued: Could it be that in so glorious a City like this so many poor, unfortunate creatures would go begging through the streets? It could not be—it must not be. There were, no doubt, many who would help them, but some one was needed to show the rich that the poor were in want. Well, then, to Wall-street they should go and proclaim their situation. The moneyed men must shell out to the poor; and, if they would not, the musket would be their resort. There was no time to be wasted, and a Committee should be immediately appointed to carry out their designs. (Cheers.)

The following Committee were then appointed to procure a banner:

James O'Hare, William Hanley, Patrick Donnelly, Thos. Quinlan, P. Divine and Peter Levine.

The meeting then adjourned.

That portion of the meeting held in Tompkins-square, in the morning, that did not join in the procession, remained in the square. In the afternoon another meeting was held there, to which PHILIP WILTON made the following statement: He said he had not tasted anything to eat for eighteen hours, and unless he could get work shortly, he must resort to stealing something. He went into a bakery in Avenue D, and asked them if they would give him a loaf of bread, which they refused, and were going to have him arrested because he took a bun from the counter, the temptation being too great, he said, to resist. He did not approve of getting together in crowds, for it only helped to raise up a feeling which might lead to a serious result, yet, he asked, what was to be done? He could not see, unless the poor and destitute got together and showed, by their number, that they were really in want, and that relief must be given them. He knew of one family of eight persons, residing near him, out of which were six children, none able to go out in the street from sickness; the father was a cripple, and the mother unable to leave her children one moment. They had not tasted food until this morning for over twenty-four hours. It was through the kindness of a groceryman, with whom they had always traded, that they got the food at last, although they were now owing him several dollars. He hoped something would be done by the Mayor, and that if no work could be given them, the Common Council would at least start the soup-houses.

Mr. LUINE followed. He said he was a watch-case maker, and had been out of employment four weeks. He could not get work, and there was going to be no work whatever this Winter. He was willing to do anything, but could not get it to do. He wanted to join the army, but they would not take him because he had a family. He concluded by saying "What shall I do! what shall I do!"

The following was then read:

To the Citizens of New-York:

The late crisis which has visited our City, has resulted in throwing out of employment many thousand honest and hard-working men. It is well known among them, that there is little or no prospect for obtaining work during the coming Winter. Their late employers cannot promise them work, for they, two, have almost been made penniless. From shop to shop have we wandered, but the only reply was—"No work," "no work." Reduced, many of us, at the present time, to almost starvation, our last resort for assistance is to the public. It is well known that our citizens have always been at the head in donating to the unfortunate. Many thousands of dollars have been given to the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate, both at home and abroad. Is it, therefore, to be supposed that you are going to let us starve at your very doors? Let those who have plenty come up and help the distressed and weak. Cold weather is fast approaching, which must help to increase the suffering. We therefore ask you, as good citizens, as hard-working men, give us bread to keep our families from starving with hunger.

Several hearty cheers were given, and the meeting adjourned, to meet again at 9½ o'clock this morning at Tompkins-square.

MEETING OF HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Letters from the Trade, and Report on the Long Credit System.

Adoption of a Resolution Reducing Credit to Four Months.

Yesterday a meeting was held in the Astor House by the Hardware Merchants of the City, for the purpose of hearing communications from representatives of the Trade elsewhere, of considering the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a statement of their views on the subject of long credits, and of devising measures whereby to counteract and relieve the existing monetary difficulties.

The attendance was very considerable. Mr. A. R. WETMORE was chosen Chairman, and Mr. JOHN DAVENPORT Secretary.

Mr. J. C. TUCKER, from the Committee appointed to open a correspondence with leading members of the business in the other large cities, in order to ascertain their views as to the most promising mode of meeting the prevailing monetary difficulties, read a number of letters which he had received.

The Secretary then submitted the annexed report:

REPORT.

The Committee appointed at the general meeting of the Hardware trade, held the 23d of October, to consider the causes of the present embarrassments of trade and the *propriety* of lessening the time of credits on hardware sales, report, that they have given these subjects such careful consideration, as the time at the disposal of your Committee would permit. That they have consulted with persons representing the different branches of the hardware business, and have corresponded with prominent firms in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, which correspondence is appended to this report, and beg leave very briefly to submit what they deem to be mainly the causes of our present commercial difficulties, on their general effect, in which we participate, and in the appended resolutions the opinion which appears to be generally entertained by "The Trade," in regard to what should be our practice in credits, we recommend for adoption.

The entire mercantile community are passing through a season of general depression and consequent derangement in every department of business; it behooves us to investigate the true causes of such a result, and to recommend the adoption of a course for the future that will tend to restore confidence, correct existing evils, and promote the welfare of the trade.

We think much of the present distress may be attributed to an increasing spirit of extravagance, in luxurious living, reckless expenditures and excessive credits.

We attribute a great deal of our trouble to the action of the Banks, who have encouraged a spirit of over-trading by too readily acceding to demands made upon them, in increasing their discounts, and by suddenly contracting in the recent unparalleled manner, have rendered many of our most solvent merchants, unable to retire their large maturing obligations, until confidence is restored, and capital again fulfills its legitimate purposes. There has been apparently but little concert of action between different Bank officers; some of them taking the ground that they must take care of themselves, apparently forgetting the fact that the interests of the farmer, the merchant and bank are identical, and that a disaster of the one is sure to affect the other. A more liberal policy would have saved many of our best merchants from bankruptcy, and by checking the panic at the outset, have prevented the sad effects of it as well as saved themselves the mortification of a general suspension.

We also lay not a little share of the blame upon some of our city journals, who have pursued a course calculated to produce a panic, by creating a feeling of distrust toward many of our solvent corporations. It is to be regretted that the Press, wielding the influence it does, should not, in a commercial crisis like the present, take pains to calm, rather than excite the public mind.

We believe our present system of credit is also a fruitful source of our embarrassments and difficulties. We pay cash or its equivalent for all our imported goods, which constitute a large portion of our stock, besides paying more than 50 per cent. in cash for duties, freight and other attendant expenses, and are obliged to keep constantly on hand a large stock, which we are unable to realise on in case of necessity, except at a serious loss. These requirements involve the employment of sums capital, in proportion to our sales, than any other branch of the jobbing trade, while, at the same time, we are expected to grant as extended credit as any other, to the serious embarrassment of our business.

It has been the custom of most houses to take notes from their customers payable at their office, nominally at six months' credit. The prompt payment of these obligations is very frequently disregarded, and their liquidation postponed to meet the convenience of the debtor. We feel that we cannot too strongly discountenance a custom so largely calculated to render the buyer negligent in pressing his own collections, and careless of his credit. We believe the time has now fully come to inaugurate a radical change in so defective a system.

The necessity heretofore urged by country purchasers for obtaining goods on long credit, does not now exist. We have communication with all sections by railroad, and this is getting to be more and more the favorite mode of transportation, a very large portion of even our heavy goods are thus forwarded, and although the cost of transportation may be a little higher, yet the goods are at home a few days from shipment: the dealer thus saves interest and insurance, and the fact that the routes are open at all seasons, enable him to order often, thus saving interest on the overstock, which would necessarily accumulate under the old method. It is therefore

Resolved, That, in view of the advantages arising from a judicious credit system, we recommend that hereafter we sell our goods on a credit of six months, taking notes for the same, payable at bank, with the current rate of exchange.

Resolved, That for cash payment an allowance of 5 per cent. will be made, or interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on amounts paid before maturity.

Resolved, That we invite our brethren of the trade in neighboring and interior cities to unite with us in our efforts to establish a uniform system of credits.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. TUCKER, CHAS. VANDEVOORT,
EDW'D CORNING, WM. J. HOYT,
CHAS. BLIVEN, RICHARD P. BRUFF.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the Chairman announced that it was open for consideration and action, section by section.

Mr. QUINCY objected to the report. He did not think it would accomplish the end they had in view. It was the same old thing over again. It was the same universal six-months' credit that had been known for many years among hardware men. This had produced in times past, and necessarily must produce in times to come, revulsion and disorder. And of this the City journals had given emphatic warning, and, instead of receiving blame, ought to receive the credit of having uttered the truth. Mr. QUINCY entered into an elaborate history of the origin and progress of the credit system, and forcibly urged a contraction in time, which, he said, was not only demanded as a safeguard to the merchant, but was warranted by the great facilities now in existence for rapid delivery by railroad and express.

Mr. MANY considered the report too severe on the banks, in attributing to them so much of the disaster, for the banks had been actuated by the intention of benefiting their stockholders, and doing the best they could for themselves, which was only what every individual in the community did. In that respect it said too much. It also said too little, because it had not dwelt sufficiently on the short credit system, and presented a conclusion without giving any reason for it.

Mr. WEED moved to amend by substituting in the resolution reported the words "*four* months" for "six months."

Another gentleman thought that six months was the very shortest time that the general trade for their own interest could adopt, in doing a jobbing business throughout the United States. If the time were shortened to four months, the manufacturers, who now sold their goods at the minimum rates to country purchasers on a six months' credit, would destroy the jobbing business. The great difficulty in this matter was in selling too many goods on what is termed open paper, memorandum notes at 6 months.

Mr. TUCKER said the Committee appointed to prepare the report had been unanimous in their opinion as to the advisability of making the period six months.

Mr. A. VAN BUREN thought that the resolution expressed just what they had all been doing for several years past. It was true it recommended bank notes payable at six months, and required the payment of the exchange on that note in current funds, but that had always been the practice as far as it could be adopted, but if now exclusively insisted on would be impracticable. He suggested that every man be charged interest from the date of his purchase, making a cash standard, and moved as an amendment that after the words "bank notes," in the resolution, there be inserted the words "at current rate of interest from date of purchase."

Mr. LIVINGSTON recognized in Mr. VAN BUREN'S suggestion the Birmingham plan, and thought that the addition of interest after four months' credit in the Southern States would accomplish the object. He was very much in favor of a four months' system, and hoped they would adopt some plan changing the old six months' system of nominal credit, and relieve the merchants from the arms of the Banks,

Mr. LITTLE assumed that a resolution was to be regarded as a by-law, if passed, and if any action were taken by resolution, he thought the terms should be recommendatory rather than directive. He could not vote for a compulsory resolution, but he could vote for a six months' credit.

Mr. MANY read the following resolutions as a substitute for that of the Committee:

Whereas, a large part of the present financial difficulties is attributable to the lax system of credits, and as the rapid extension of Railroads and Expresses throughout the United States have much facilitated the delivery of goods to the country merchant, thereby rendering less necessary the long credits that have hitherto existed, although owing to the large extent of our country, some portions still require larger credits than others; and

Whereas, the present loose system of open accounts is often disadvantageous to both buyer and seller, and it is desirable to adopt some plan by which the time, place and mode of payment should be settled; therefore,

Resolved, That it is recommended to the hardware merchants to contract their time of credits, reducing those parts of the country which have been buying from 9 to 12 months to 6 or 8, and those purchasing at 6 months to 4, for notes payable at bank with exchange on New-York,

Resolved, That we recommend the cash discount to be 1 per cent. per month, for the unexpired time, and that the custom of considering 30 days as cash, be abrogated for the future.

Mr. LIVINGSTON also offered a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That the credits given by the hardware trade have been too long, considering the credits they obtain; that this disproportion has been one of the embarrassments that the trade now labors under, and that as a safeguard against future difficulties we now recommend a standard of 4 months for notes payable at bank with the current rate of exchange at New-York.

The Chairman suggested whether the adoption of a four months' standard with the country trade, and a six months' standard in the trade proper—that is, among the merchants themselves in the large cities, would not be worthy of attention.

Mr. TUCKER was certain that if two periods were established, the plan would turn out a failure.

Mr. CARTY said the principal difficulty had just been hinted at by the Chairman, and that was the disproportion between the credit to customers and the credit to jobbers. This whole system of shortening credits was a blow at the jobbing system of the hardware merchants of New-York.

Mr. LOCKWOOD said the object was to lessen the risk of the seller, and that would be done by producing the impression that four months should be the standard.

Mr. PORTER said the change would be very desirable, but he did not see how they were going to benefit themselves by passing a resolution that would not be adhered to.

After further remarks by Messrs. LIVINGSTON, LOCKWOOD, BROUGH, VAN BUREN and others, the question on the adoption of Mr. LIVINGSTON'S substitute was put, a division called for, and the vote found to stand 10 and 10.

The Chairman decided in favor of the four months by voting for the substitute and announced the fact amid much applause.

The dissentients refused, however, to make the vote unanimous.

A motion to strike out those portions of the preamble which referred to the Banks, the Press and social extravagance, was lost and the preamble adopted unanimously.

It was then resolved that the new system go into operation after the first of January, 1858.

The meeting then adjourned.

Complaints of Unfairness.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Now, you'll see some *hard swearing*," said Judge OSBORN, when the case of HENRY MYERS, charged with assault and battery, was called on. "*They're a parcel of Jews.*"

The above extract is from the police reports in to-day's TIMES, and it would be unjust to suffer it to pass by without comment upon the judicial dignity evidently neglected by "His HONOR." "*They're a parcel of Jews*"—how dignified a remark, coming from the lips of one of our City magistrates in the performance of his duty.

Does it follow that *all Jews* are "hard swearers?"—(alluding, doubtless, to the invalidity of their oath.) And on perusal of your reporter's account of the trial, I certainly can see no shadow of authority for the learned Judge's prophecy—not even a contradiction on the part of plaintiff or defendant. But that is little or nothing to the purpose of this communication. Doubtless many of your readers will agree with me that, taking as examples the respectable class of our Jewish residents, we have none more peaceable, respected and law-obeying citizens in our metropolis—men whose political influence is ever courted, and whose friendship, once gained, is esteemed without prejudice to their religious opinions.

Even in England, where a Jew has every reason to complain of neglect, it has ever been the theme of those noblemen advocating the admission of Jews into Parliament to allude with pride to the United States, a Government the basis of whose Constitution is founded upon the free exercise of religious duties.

Does Judge OSBORN forget that not many years since "*a Jew*" faithfully performed, upon the bench of the Court of Sessions, similar duties to those now devolving upon himself, and at whose decease thousands of the citizens of New-York marked their respect by attendance at his funeral? Does he know that even now in our Senate and House of Representatives, aswell as many public offices of this City, we have several able members of the same religion, whose "*hard swearing*" has never yet been called in question? If not, it is well that he should inform himself that *all Jews* are not "*Barkers*," and when again he shall be called upon to act in a similar case, let him bear in mind there is some respect due to others representing the major part of that community, whose votes are ever ready to assist in electing those who, besides having capability, know how to support their position with becoming dignity. Yours, truly,

R. P. N.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Troubles in the Church of the Puritans.

After the closing of our report of the meeting at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church on Thursday evening, Mr. E. N. HAVENS offered the following resolutions as a substitute for Mr. HUNT'S motion to print the report of the Special Committee:

Whereas, The Church of the Puritans claims to have suspended brethren O. E. WOOD, E. M. KINGSLEY and J. K. JOHNSON from the office of deacon heretofore held by them, by its amendments of the Standing Rules at the annual meeting held on the 4th day of June last, and

Whereas, the said brethren, WOOD, KINGSLEY and JOHNSON demur to the legality of the said amendments and to the said action of the church professedly based thereon, and have presented their written protest under date of July 7, 1857, against both the said amendments and action, and have asked that these differences be submitted to a mutual council to be convened in accordance with the provisions of the second standing rule for its final settlement and adjudication; therefore,

Resolved, That, for the sake of peace and Christian fellowship, this church do accede to the request aforesaid of brethren WOOD, KINGSLEY and JOHNSON, and that ——be a Committee to arrange with them for the convening of a Mutual Council, and the time and place of submitting to their consideration and determination the matters now in difference between the church and the said brethren; and

Whereas, a considerable number of the members of this church have published a statement or letter under date of July 15, 1857, addressed "To the members of the Church of the Puritans," in justification of a private letter, dated April 27, 1857, addressed by them to our pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, "suggesting the expediency of his tender of his resignation of the pastorate," in which statement they have alleged as facts matters and things greatly prejudicial to the ministerial and personal character of our pastor and injurious to his good name as a Christian, and otherwise grievously affecting the well-being, influence and prosperity of this branch of the church of Christ; and

Whereas, The said brethren have in their statement or letter aforesaid, professed their willingness to submit the allegations thus made by them to the investigation and decision of a Council to be convened in pursuance of the provisions of the second standing rule; therefore,

Resolved, That the said statement or letter be submitted to the Council ordered to be convened to consider the protest of brethren WOOD, KINGSLEY and JOHNSON; and that the Committee appointed to convene such Council, notify the brethren who have signed the said statement bearing date July 15, 1857, of the time and place of its sittings, and of their privilege then to appear and submit the proofs of the several allegations aforesaid made by them."

Mr. HAVENS stated, in offering these resolutions, that none of the minority would vote on the question of their adoption, as they were only appelants in the case.

After various attempts, by calls for the previous question, to lay on the table, &c., to stave off a direct vote on the substitute, it was, however, finally taken, and the substitute rejected unanimously.

The resolution of Mr. HUNT for printing and circulating the Report of the Committee, was then adopted, and at about midnight the meeting adjourned.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries.

Patients Treated during October, 1857.	At the Dispensaries.	At their dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York Dispensary	2972	580	3552	2012	1540	78	7851
Northern	899	343	1242	716	526	31	2713
Eastern	1783	374	2157	1164	993	230	3914
Demilt	1687	456	2143	1240	903	78	3551
Northwestern	987	340	1227	725	502	25	2161
Totals	8328	1993	10321	5857	4464	492	20190

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during month of October: males, 4,288; females, 6,033. Nativity: 4,495 patients were born in the United States, and 5,826 in foreign countries. Partial results—Sent to Hospital, 354; died, 89. The principal causes of death were diarrhea, marasmus and phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the pulmonary system; among the most important were phthisis, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Corwin* has had new boilers put in at the Morgan Works, and her machinery has been overhauled. She has been taken to the Navy Yard to complete repairs. Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the United States coast survey, has decided to examine, by the aid of the *Corwin*, the wreck of the bark *Byron*, in the lower Bay, its location, and how far it obstructs navigation, and threatens the safety of vessels. If found practicable, this obstruction, with some others, will probably be removed under direction of the Superintendent. The pilots report that the wreck lies in mid-channel, and that shoal water is rapidly forming about the wreck.

SALE OF PICTURES.—Messrs. LEEDS had an auction sale on Thursday of the oil-paintings and drawings belonging to J. M. BURT, Esq., comprising the works of KENSETT, CROPSEY, DURAND, ODDIE, GIGNOUX, CHURCH, COLEMAN, and many other of our best American artists; and, judging from the prices realized, there are yet many wealthy *cognoscente* whose patronage of high art is not withered by the blight that affects the commercial world. Passing over some works, named (perhaps rather doubtfully) as originals of VERNET, PALENBERG and the elder masters, a picture by CAFFERTY, the "Stolen Boy," realized $34; a pretty bit, by CROPSEY, sold for $20; HART, "Hudson River," $30; CALL, "Harvesting," a sketch, $50; KENSETT'S picture, "New-England Scenery," sold for $155; JONES, "Olden Time," $200; GIGNOUX "Autumnal Scene," $40; CASILEAR, "Lake George," $55; DURAND, "Summer," $125; CHURCH, "The Adirondacks," $130; CROPSEY, "The Alps, Simplon Pass," $120; KENSETT, "Lake George," $120; GIGNOUX, "Winter in New-Hampshire," $190; A. B. DURAND, "The Coming Storm," $280; KENSETT'S picture, "Mountain Scenery," realized $250; another picture by the same artist, "Mount Lafayette," $80; CASILEAR'S landscape with figures five inches by four, $25; HART, "Scene on the Hudson," $65—an exquisite specimen of the master. The drawings were by PROUT, DAVID COX, VAILEY PYNE, CORBOULD and TURNER. The Corbould "Jenny Lind, with autograph," sold for $55. The Turner for $45.

☞ The steamship *Northern Light*, which left Thursday for Aspinwall, carried out about five hundred passengers, one-half of them being United States troops, destined for California and Oregon. Among her passengers were Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER, and his counsel, Mr. JELLIFF

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Canada's* mails, with dates from London and Liverpool to Oct. 24, reached this City, from Boston, yesterday afternoon. We continue to give, from our foreign exchanges, copious extracts on the financial pressure as the all-absorbing topic of the day. The London *Times* believes that the late advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount will arrest the drain of gold to the United States; but the large quantities of specie brought by the *Canada* does not look like an indication of such a result. It is stated that heavy amounts of gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of France for exportation to America. The only political item of any importance is the announcement that a Regency will probably be appointed in Prussia. The King's health is much shattered, and it is feared that he will never again be able to resume the duties and responsibilities of his high office. On the first page of this morning's paper will be found various miscellaneous articles on foreign topics of interest.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, ostensibly to render a report of the dealings with the Indians in Utah during the last quarter, but in reality to give the Government a piece of his mind. He transmits a draft for $6,411 to cover the quarter's expenditures, but adds that he has little hope of its acceptance two quarters being already in arrears. He inquires why the Government refuses to recognize his authority in the Indian Superintendency in the Territory, and administers a series of sharp rebukes. He avers that the scurvy treatment of the Indians by overland emigrants is a fruitful source of mischief among the tribes, and that the reported march of the troops towards Utah only aggravates the evil; and adds a recommendation that travelers omit their nefarious practice of "shooting down an Indian when they happen to see one." BRIGAAM YOUNG is silent on Mormon affairs.

The country is at last indebted to General PILLOW for bringing out some developments of the history of the Mexican War which it would otherwise, probably, have remained in ignorance of. Gen. HITCHCOCK has written another letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, this time in reply to an article which recently appeared in the Washington *States*, relative to the movement of the Army in the Valley of Mexico over the Chalco road, to avoid the forticationa of Peñon. Gen. HITCHCOCK proves that the movement was contemplated by Gen. SCOTT before the army left Puebla.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in a letter, dated Nov. 5, (but not received by the Board on that day,) communicates to the Commissioners of Police his inability to accept the vacant Commissionership. His private business does not permit the sacrifice that acceptance would make necessary. A very complimentary letter from distinguished citizens, urging a different decision on his part, has but just come to the eye of the public.

The unemployed gathered again yesterday in Tompkins-square to the number of 5,000. They were addressed by Messrs. BOWLES and SMITH, after which they formed in procession, and proceeded to the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street. They were there addressed by Mr. BOWLES again. From the Exchange they proceeded to the City Hall, where Messrs. BOWLES and SMITH addressed them again, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and learn whether anything could be done for them. Mr. BOWLES, the Chairman, interrogated the Mayor, who, in reply, said he believed something would be done on Tuesday next to give them employment. The Committee reported, and the meeting adjourned for about an hour. They met again in the same place, when they were again addressed by Mr. BOWLES, and then they adjourned. A subsequent meeting was held in Tompkins-square, at which some cases of extreme suffering were stated. They adjourned with the understanding that they would meet again at 9½ o'clock this morning. The speeches were more in favor of maintaining order and quiet than those delivered before.

The Hardware merchants held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the Astor House, at which, after a tedious debate, a substitute for the resolution recommending the six months' credit system, which had been reported by the Committee, was adopted, and a four months' standard, to go into operation on the first day of January next, was carried by the Chairman's casting vote.

There are indications that the news of our Hard Times received on the other side, will materially check emigration; the ship *Baltic*, one of the most popular of ZEREGA'S Liverpool line, arrived here yesterday with only 29 passengers all told. She sailed Oct. 6, after the intelligence of the revulsion had reached England.

The interminable case of HAMILTON *vs.* The Accessory Transit Company commenced its Winter campaign yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, on an appeal from the findings at Special Term. It will be remembered that the case involves the legality of WALKER'S Government and the decrees of President RIVAS in dissolving the Transit Company.

There was an interesting case before Judge THOMPSON, in the Marine Court, yesterday, involving the responsibility of the proprietors of hotels. A sum of money was placed in the hands of the clerk of one of our hotels for safe keeping, by a person stopping at the hotel. The next day the clerk absconded with the money. The proprietors claimed that they were not liable. The owner of the money brought a suit, and the Judge decided that the proprietors were liable for the amount.

The general Produce Markets yesterday presented no really new features. Flour fell off 5c. ₱ bbl., and Wheat about 2c. ₱ bushel, with more sellers than buyers. Corn was quiet, yet steady. Pork was more active, but not dearer, while Beef was dull and lower. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars at uniform rates. Cotton, Coffee, Rice and Teas were lightly dealt in, and prices were generally nominal. Freights were reported rather heavy and languid.

The Port Wardens now experience little opposition in the exercise of their functions in the survey of vessels and damaged cargoes; the old marine surveyors have, it is said, generally given up the business, and some of them have gone into other pursuits. The Port Wardens on an average survey from 25 to 30 vessels daily.

The Republicans met in primary meeting last night, and selected delegates to Conventions which are to nominate City, Judicial, Council, Ward, School and Aldermanic officers.

The Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace closed last evening, when premiums were announced.

The new wharf and buildings at Sandy Hook are nearly completed, and will be ready for use before Winter sets in. Fifty men are engaged upon the work.

There are now 30 vessels loading grain and flour at this port, about one-half bound for Liverpool and the remainder for Glasgow. They will average about 20,000 bushels for each ship.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Mayor assured the committee of unemployed laborers who called upon him yesterday that the Common Council would authorize the immediate resumption of work upon the Central Park. We trust this assurance may prove to be well founded. The work is authorized and is to be done, and there are many conclusive reasons why it should be prosecuted *now* rather than postponed. It will cost less now than bye-and-bye, since labor is cheaper. The sooner it is done the sooner it can be brought into use, and hundreds of laborers can find employment upon it who need work for the support of their families. We trust it will be resumed at once.

The South and Gov. Walker.

We copy from several of our Southern exchanges comments upon Gov. WALKER'S rejection of the "simulated and fictitious returns" of votes that were never cast, in Kansas. The tone of these comments is full of significance. The ultra Pro-Slavery Press are open and vehement in their denunciations of Gov. WALKER, for having rejected the fraudulent votes which were to have given power in the Territory to the Pro-Slavery minority! Not one of these journals pretends that the Pro-Slavery Party has the majority,—that the returns were correct or valid, or that the votes returned were cast. Yet they are all astounded that Gov. WALKER should have had the audacity to reject them! They dwell with impressive and painful emphasis upon the technical wrong of which he was guilty, in even *thinking* anything about the legality or illegality of the returns. This was none of his business—he was merely a clerk—his duty was simply to read the returns, and give certificates to the parties therein *said* to have the most votes. And the Chivalry of the South is much more shocked at his daring to scrutinize the returns, and even asking whether they were genuine or forged,—than they are at the attempt to cheat a whole people of their rights by a gigantic and wholesale fraud!

Is it characteristic of Southern chivalry thus to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel? Is the honor upon which it prides itself purely a technicality,—dwelling exclusively upon small irregularities, and hugging to its bosom enormous crimes that promise to enure to its advantage? One would suppose that any man of honor,—any man who professed any regard for justice or fair dealing, would rejoice at the defeat of such a fraud as was attempted in these returns, and find abundant excuse for any trifling irregularity of the process, in the substantial and important service thus rendered to the public. But the journals from which we quote seem absolutely enraged at the prevention of a crime, because they suppose it to have been "irregularly" accomplished! They do not seem to be aware that by this course they virtually make themselves accomplices in the crime which Gov. WALKER has happily thwarted; that they confess, by the tenor of their language, their willingness to subvert and discard every principle of democracy, to scout and trample upon popular rights, to countenance and support any conceivable fraud, and to justify the most infamous and outrageous crimes, if thereby they can secure the extension of Slavery.

President BUCHANAN has now, what every man in his position must prize most highly, the power of shaping the opposition to his Administration. If he sustains Governor WALKER and goes forward in the policy thus far pursued in Kansas, he will strengthen and consolidate the Democratic Party throughout the North, and can count confidently upon the support of the great body of the people,—incurring the hostility only of the ultras at the South and at the North. If he yields to the Pro-Slavery pressure of the South, he will forfeit the confidence of the country at large, and run upon the same rocks and shoals which wrecked the craft of his predecessor. It would seem to be a very easy matter to make a choice: yet it is equally easy for a sagacious, ambitious politician to make mistakes. Thus far, in spite of ominous and damaging rumors to the contrary, we have no reason to doubt that the Kansas policy of Governor WALKER is fully approved, and will be sustained by the Administration. What effect the excitement and pressure of a Congressional session will produce, remains to be seen.

Arming the Police.

Superintendent TALLMADGE has asked of the Police Commissioners authority to arm "ten prudent and discreet patrolmen with revolvers," as a means of increasing the efficiency of the Police, and of counteracting the consequences of the very small number of men of which the Police force is composed. There are very grave objections to an armed Police, but there can be no doubt of the inadequacy of the force, in its present form, to the duties required of it,—and it must be either armed or increased.

According to the report of the Superintendent there are now on duty but 605 patrolmen in the whole City, and as but half of this force are on duty at a time, there are but 300 policemen to guard the City in its whole extent, from Harlem to the Battery. Scattered as this small force must be, it is evidently impossible for it to render the protection required at its hands.

We have already had foreshadowings of probable mobs and riots occasioned by so many laboring poor being out of work among us; but the Winter months are always more rife of crime and disturbances in the best of times, and even without our gloomy prospects, our police force would be wholly inadequate to the protection of the City. As nearly every ruffian carries a concealed weapon of destruction about his person, the single-handed policeman goes on his beat at a great disadvantage to encounter the villains he will be called on to arrest. Three of our policemen have, within a short time, been murdered by ruffians whom they attempted to arrest, before assistance could be rendered. The only implement of defence which the patrolman now carries, a short club called a billy, is of very little account in a contest with a ruffian armed with a revolver or a bowie-knife. It may not be prudent to put revolvers into the hands of the policemen, but something must be done to render them effective or even safe. The mere knowledge that a part of the police force has been armed with revolvers, will invest them with much greater terror than they now possess for the prowling rascals that infest the City. Superintendent TALLMADGE says that the mere exhibition of a revolver on election day, by some of the force, had a marvellously powerful effect in quelling an incipient riot.

The objections to an armed police are patent to every one; the danger of placing deadly weapons in the hands of men who may use them with impunity at their own discretion, is too great to be lightly incurred; and it is only as the choice of a lesser evil that such a measure could be recommended.

The Mayoralty.

An active interest is already becoming manifest in the approaching Charter Election. It is very evident that a much larger vote will be polled in that contest than in the one just closed. There is infinitely more at stake,—for the people of this City have a much more direct and important interest in the Government of the City than in that of the State. The former comes more closely home to them. They feel its action, or lack of action, in their daily business,—in the security of their persons and property, in the peace and order of the streets, in the conveniences and comforts of daily life. As a general thing, therefore, the vote for City officers seldom falls below the vote for State or Federal officers, even in the most heated political contests. At the last Presidential election, for example, the aggregate vote cast for President in this City was 78,686—and that for Mayor was 78,058—only 628 less.

The City vote for Mayor is much more likely to exceed the vote for State officers now that the two elections are separated, and especially under the circumstances which surround the present canvass. In the State election there was very little interest, because there was very little at stake. Hundreds and thousands neglected to vote, simply because they saw nothing important to vote for. In the City canvass this feeling of indifference does not exist. It is universally felt by men of all parties and classes, that our City Government is rapidly approaching a crisis,—that under existing auspices the increase of taxation, the impunity of crime, the lack of public spirit and the predominance, in our public councils, of partisan and personal selfishness over regard for the public welfare, justify the most serious apprehensions and demand the most earnest efforts of every citizen for reform. The official conduct of Mayor WOOD during the financial embarrassments of the past few weeks, has quickened this feeling among all classes of the community. Instead of seeking to allay discontent and promote the public peace, he has taken advantage of the public distress to excite the worst passions of the destitute and the ignorant, and to array them in open and menacing hostility, not only to the City authorities, but to the great mass of the whole community. He has flattered them by promises which he knows can never be fulfilled. He has endeavored to force the City into competition with the thousands of small dealers of provisions, groceries and other necessaries of life, to their certain ruin. He has sought to arouse the animosities of the poor against the rich, and has offered arguments in advance to excuse mob violence and depredations upon property. The disturbed, restless and threatening condition of the mass of the unemployed is due mainly to his pandering to their passions and misleading their minds by delusive expectations.

These are precisely the acts which arouse public feeling and summon men to the active discharge of their political duties. We are not surprised, therefore, to find in the public mind a general conviction that the public peace and the welfare of the City demand the election of some other Mayor. The Winter upon which we are entering threatens to be one of distress, difficulty and commotion, and we shall need at the head of our City government, some man who will *not* sacrifice the public good to his own personal or political ambition. There is, moreover, thus far manifest a remarkable absence of party feeling in regard to the Charter Election. Every one feels that partisanship has nothing to do with our choice of City officers, and that the canvass should be conducted with exclusive reference to the administration of City affairs. We hear of no movements, in any party, to nominate party candidates for Mayor. The Republican and American Conventions meet, we believe, next Monday night;—but so far as we are informed, neither of them is likely to make any nomination,—both preferring to await some independent movement which shall take the question entirely out of party politics and present a candidate whom all the opponents of Mayor WOOD can support upon his merits, and with exclusive reference to City interests. Several names are mentioned for the place,—but none are unduly or improperly pressed. It is felt that the candidate should be a man of high character, of personal resolution, decision and energy, and a Democrat in his political affinities. *Any* such man, properly nominated, will receive the support of the great mass of our citizens without distinction of party.

There are some persons who are disposed to regard the recent Democratic vote as insuring the success of Mayor WOOD. It may be well for such persons to recall the fact, that at the election a year ago, while

BUCHANAN'S vote was	41,414
WOOD'S was but	34,563
So that WOOD ran	6,851

votes behind the Democratic ticket, although the election was on the same day, and he had the full benefit of the zeal and enthusiasm which the Presidential contest aroused. It will be noted, also, that he fell still further behind the aggregate vote of the four candidates who, with singular wisdom, were put in the field against him for Mayor. Their votes stood:

BARKER, American	25,271
BLEECKER, Republican	9,875
LIBBY, Democrat	4,649
WHITING, Independent	3,700
Total	43,495
WOOD'S Vote	34,563
Majority against him	8,932

In an election, therefore, where Mr. BUCHANAN received a majority over both competitors of 4,142, Mr. WOOD was in a minority of 8,932. Unless there has been some very remarkable increase in Mayor WOOD'S popularity, or some great change in the sentiment of the community at large, we see no reason for assuming, or for fearing, that his reelection is a matter of course.

THE BULLS AND BEARS IN MOTION AGAIN.—Wall-street cannot be quiet long at a time. It seemed, but a few weeks since, as though the Bulls and Bears had been so completely used up by their efforts to resist the "pressure," that it would be a very long time before they would find themselves on their feet and in working order. But a glance at the sales at the regular meetings of the Board of Brokers for the past week, will show that the speculators for a rise, and the operators for a corner, are still in active operation. The Bulls and Bears were only scotched, not killed, by the panic. The spirit of gambling is as rife as ever it was, and a new generation of operators stands ready to rush in and fill the places made vacant by the retirement of the leading veterans of the Street. The next arrival from Europe may check, for a while, the tendency to speculation, but it will break out again with new force as long as there are fancy stocks to gamble in, or sales can be made on time of securities which the seller never possessed, and the purchaser never means to receive.

Everybody's Business.

The truth that "everybody's business is nobody's business," has of late received abundant illustration in these United States. Hardly a day passes over us without leaving its record of some flagrant folly or some outrageous crime, which protests, more eloquently than any words, the shameful incompetency of our public authorities, and the dangerous disorganization of our social machinery.

It is everybody's business to see that the laws of the land are executed, that the rights of the citizen are respected, and the duties of the citizen enforced, throughout the length and breadth of the land. In Europe, even in England, the practical supervision of the interests of society is distinctly delegated to certain classes of the population. In this country we have affirmed what we hold to be a safer and wiser theory; and we have diffused over the whole surface of the population those responsibilities which in monarchical and aristocratical countries are concentrated upon the conspicuous heads of a few. We have done this because we believed that in this way the life and the property of each individual would be more thoroughly guaranteed, and the general prosperity of the nation more steadily advanced. Have we renounced this belief, and are we deliberately doing our best to argue ourselves and the world out of all faith in democratic principles, and all confidence in democratic institutions? If this is not our actual condition of mind—if such is not our absolute object and our resolute intention—then it is clearly time that we should begin to take some heed to our ways; for the signs of the times are full of trouble.

The gradual demoralization which has been going on for the last few years in the political world, and the gradual withdrawal of the most intelligent and honorable classes of our citizens from all continuous and persistent concern with the political affairs of the country, are now beginning to bear their natural fruits in an increasing contempt of the law, and an increasing disposition on the part of the individual citizen to do for himself what everybody has undertaken, and what everybody neglects, to do.

The American traveler in Corsica or Albania considers himself to be transferred from the circle of civilization to the confines of barbarism. Every man that he meets carries his pistol or his gun; every house at which he stops is a small fortress. His guides entertain him with sanguinary narratives of private vengeance or public disorder at every step of his journey. Under this picturesque rock it was that the bandits of yonder mountain maintained a battle-royal with the *gens d'armes* of the Government, and came off victorious. Beneath that pretty grove lie the remains of a dashing brother who fell in a family fray, but he has since been avenged by the slaughter of five or six "people of importance." This village was burned the other day, and sacked by a troop of discharged dragoons. That district is governed by a Pasha who began life at Constantinople as a thief and a swindler, and worked his way up to power by pandering to the passions of his masters.

All these of course are the characteristics of a semi-savage society, and the vagrant New-Yorker or Bostonian can hardly be blamed if in the midst of such scenes his conscious bosom swells with gratifying recollections of Union-Square or Beacon-street, while his philanthropic eye moistens with pity in gazing upon the unhappy people who are condemned to live in lands so lawless and so rude.

But what shall the Bostonian or the New-Yorker say when he comes home to read the journals of his native City? To-day he is electrified by the details of a dozen private murders—to-morrow he is thunderstruck by the menaces of a municipal mob. So far as facts can speak, the annals of every day proclaim the equal impotence of the law to redress private wrongs, to restrain public violence, or to provide against the emergencies of public misfortune. A member of Congress has a family grief of the bitterest kind against his brother-in-law. He stumbles upon his enemy, draws a revolver and shoots him to death. He gives himself up to the authorities only to be discharged at once, and goes on his way, rejoicing in the approval of his own self-respect, and tolerably secure of the public sympathy. Another man has a similar though a deeper injury to avenge. He takes the same way of settling accounts with his antagonist, and passionately appeals to the policemen who arrest him to witness that he "has done his duty to himself and to his God." A distinguished advocate is resisting the attempt of the seducer to draw his victim once again into his power, and in the course of his argument publicly invites that victim's brother to hasten from his distant home, pistol in hand, and put to death the destroyer of his sister's peace and fame, assuring him at the same time that he will be welcomed and applauded by the whole community. A husband is accused of making himself the jailer of his wife after passing upon her as her judge, and an expounder of the law disdains to defend his client from the charge, maintaining that the good old custom of mediæval Italy, when every Marquis might murder his Marchioness on the slightest provocation, and a dissatisfied Duke might pack off his Duchess to a convent in the hills without bothering Pope or father, exists in full force and virtue up to this hour in the metropolis of New-York.

Of all these things there is but one issue possible. Do we desire to see it attained?

Unhinged as is our private life from its relations to the State, our public life is rapidly evolving dangers yet more palpable. The elections of our capitals are carried on under the protection of the musket or the bayonet, or given over to the control of reckless and organized ruffians. The distress of the laboring classes in a great commercial city is made the lever of a communistic assault upon the fears and the interests of all industrious and prosperous citizens, by the official head of the civic Government. The most senseless expedients of the extremest social theorists are advocated as measures of public relief by a man who knows perfectly well that those expedients, being senseless, will prove to be futile, and who expects from them only an aggravation of the sufferings of the poor, and an opportunity of personal advantage to accrue from the recommendation to himself. His appeal is answered by an uproar of demagogic violence and folly, and by threats of reenacting in New-York the horrors which drew down upon Paris the cannonades of CAVAIGNAC, and ruined for half a century the hopes of republicanism in Europe.

Such are the results of the neglect by everybody of everybody's business. Everybody alone can remedy the mischief, and if everybody's eyes are not by this time opened to see the need of going to work in earnest, then we certainly deserve the worst that can happen to us.

THE LAST HOMICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Hardly a week had elapsed after the brothers MCKIEBIN shot at their brother-in-law in Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, and were permitted to go at large on trifling bail, when a gentleman, named SMITH, walks into a hotel in Philadelphia, and deliberately shoots a Mr. CARTER while conversing with him in a public room. The excuse of the murderer was that his wife had been dishonored by the victim of his revenge. As the occurrence which led to this last tragedy was not a very recent one, it may be reasonably inferred that the MCKIBBIN affair led to the perpetration of the murder of CARTER. Hon. Mr. MCKIBBIN published his letter, openly exulting in his murderous attack upon his brother-in-law, and regretting that his intention to take the life of the man who dishonored his sister had not been successful. This must have been read by the murderer of CARTER, who, doubtless, argued with himself that, if a man could be justified for shooting the seducer of his sister, there could be no serious consequence to himself from shooting the man who had dishonored his wife. The Philadelphians have now another opportunity of deciding whether an individual may take the law into his own hands, and murder with impunity any one who violates the sanctity of his domestic relations.

The British Special Minister to Central America.

The announcement we were enabled to make in the TIMES of the 29th ult., as to the appointment of a special British Minister to the Central American Government, and as to the probability of the individual to be selected for that office, has been confirmed in every particular.

By the *Canada's* mails, just arrived, we learn from our London correspondent, under date Friday, Oct. 23, that on the afternoon of that day special audience was given at Windsor by Queen VICTORIA to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, K. C. B., who was introduced by the Earl of CLARENDON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and received his credentials.

Sir WILLIAM, who will be accompanied by Lady OUSELEY, formerly Miss VAN NESS, daughter of the late Governor of Vermont, and subsequently United States Minister at Madrid, was to have sailed from Liverpool by the packet of the 30th, and on the day preceding would be entertained at Richmond Hill, the hospitable seat of Mr. W. BROWN, member for South Lancashire, Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and of the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway Company—a gentleman who never misses an opportunity of promoting the interchange of cordiality and good feeling between the citizens of the two States, whether in their political, commercial or social relationship.

Express Companies—Their Mode of Doing Business.

A few years ago, a certain individual who had failed in some mercantile pursuit, having nothing else to do, set to work traveling back and forth between two of the principal Atlantic cities, carrying a few small parcels in an ordinary carpet-bag, executing a few commissions and doing a few other errands. It paid, and by-and-by another individual started upon like peregrinations, upon another, and then another, until finally one began to hear of HARNDEN & CO.'S, LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.'S, and other expresses, and it began to be said that they were a great public convenience, indeed that the world could not well go on without them.

In the Winter of 1849, the first joint-stock Express Company was organized with the name of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, with a capital stock of $300,000, which has since, from time to time, been increased to $750,000. Between 1849 and 1854, to satisfy the public demand for express facilities, three other equally important Express Companies have been organized, namely, WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S California Express and Exchange Company, with a capital stock of $600,000; the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, with a capital stock of $500,000, and the NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY, with a capital stock of $250,000.

All these Companies have their head offices in the City of New-York, and, with their lines and agencies, ramify and extend in every direction, to every part of the United States and Canada, including California, Oregon, the Pacific coast, and the West Indies. At a later period the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY was organized, likewise with a large capital stock and extensive lines.

All these Companies are organized under nearly similar articles of association and copartnership, which, with certain acts of the Legislature of this State, recognizing and giving validity to their provisions, confers upon them a peculiar legal status and character, combining the unity and stability of corporate bodies with the personal interest, energy and responsibility of copartnership. Internally, and so far as the relations of the stockholders to each other and to the joint associations of which they are members are concerned, these Companies partake of the character of corporations, the interest of each stockholder in the joint capital and property being represented by scrip, which, under certain regulations for the preservation of the responsibleness of the members and the integrity of the Companies, may be sold in the market, and transferred on the books of the Company like the stock of a bank or other corporation.

On the other hand, essentially, and so far as third parties and the public are concerned, these Companies are copartnerships, and like copartnerships, are controlled and managed by parties whose whole property, as well as business, character and reputation, are involved in their success. Their responsibility, therefore, is by no means limited to the amount of their joint capital and property, or even double that amount, as is the case with our banks, but extends to the whole aggregate amount of the property and wealth of all the members; and when it is considered that the number of stockholders in most of these Companies range from two to four hundred, many of whom are men of large property, our readers can judge intelligibly of the nature and degree of their responsibility.

As to the nature and scope of the business which these organizations contemplate and provide for, we presume our readers consider themselves sufficiently well informed; and yet we are satisfied that even as to this, no very clear understanding is prevalent, for even as forwarders or carriers of freights, the service they undertake to do is of a peculiar character and one not contemplated or authorized to be done by any Railroad or other mere transportation Company.

They take from the hand of the consignor at the door of his own bank, warehouse, office or workshop, whatever may be required to be safely transported, and by their messengers, keep actual possession of it, until by the most rapid means of transit, it is delivered into the hand of the consignee, at the door of his own bank, warehouse office or workshop, wherever that may be, far or near, or over however many lines of railroad, steamships or other lines of transportation, it may have to pass.

This is of course a species of service that cannot be rendered by any Railroad Company, or other transporter, for the simple reason that no one Railroad Company runs everywhere—has not indeed the legal right, if it would, to be concerned with running anywhere, except strictly on its own rails—and can legally only receive and deliver property at or within their two extremities. This is the peculiar feature of the Express Companies, as distinguished from Railroad Companies, or other Transportation Companies, in this department of their business, and an important point to be understood by the public. By an immense organization of offices, agents, messengers, iron safes and other means and appliances, they can as easily and safely take a package, large or small, from any Wall-street bank or Broadway wareroom, and deliver it at the proper bank or wareroom in Cincinnati, St. Louis or Kansas City, as at the nearest town on the Hudson River or New-York and Erie Railroad.

But this "Express" movement of freights is but one department of the business of these companies. Another quite distinct is occupied with the movement of money and the exchanges in the collection of commercial and other paper and the transaction of a general commission and agency business.

These, of course, are also services which cannot be rendered by any railroad or other mere transportation company. They are, nevertheless, exactly the kind of service a public demand for which gave rise to the "expresses," and make their permanent existence just as important to the business of the country as railroads themselves.

Most of these express companies have been hitherto mainly engaged in that department of their business first above mentioned, namely, the movement of "express freights."

Their organization, however, contemplates and provides for the equally efficient transaction of the business appertaining to the latter. Indeed, the principal business of WELLS, FARGO & CO., as is well known, is dealing in California exchange, and the purchase and shipment of gold dust and treasure, and if any illustration were needed of the intrinsic strength and responsibility of these joint-stock organizations, we think we should be justified in referring to the present standing and position of this house, which, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the times, the loss of its treasure by the foundering of the *Central America*, and its inability to realize the amount by the sale of exchange on London, where they were fully insured, have nevertheless met promptly all demands, and in gold, whenever that was desired.

THE ELECTION.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We give below tables showing the political complexion of the Legislature, so far as ascertained. Our table of majorities, in the present incomplete state of the returns, we consider it unnecessary to repeat this morning, as we have received nothing which materially changes the result already arrived at. The full vote of the State apparently will not be known for some time, though there is no doubt that the Democratic State ticket is elected, by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Albany	3	1	Onondaga	2	1
Allegany	2	—	Ontario	2	—
Broome	1	—	Orleans	1	—
Cayuga	2	—	Oswego	2	1
Cattaraugus	2	—	Otsego	1	1
Chatauque	2	—	Orange	1	1
Chemung	1	—	Putnam	—	1
Chenango	2	—	Queens	—	2
Clinton	—	1	Rensselaer	1	2
Columbia	2	—	Richmond	—	1
Cortlandt	1	—	Rockland	—	1
Delaware	2	—	Saratoga	1	1
Duchess	—	2	Schenectady	1	—
Erie	1	3	Schoharie	—	1
Essex	1	—	Schuyler	—	1
Franklin	—	1	Seneca	—	1
Fulton & Hamilton	—	1	St. Lawrence	2	—
Genesee	1	—	Steuben	3	—
Greene	—	1	Suffolk	—	2
Herkimer	2	—	Sullivan	—	1
Kings	1	6	Tioga	1	—
Lewis	1	—	Tompkins	1	—
Livingston	1	1	Ulster	1	2
Madison	1	—	Washington	2	—
Monroe	1	2	Wayne	2	—
Montgomery	1	—	Westchester	—	3
Niagara	2	—	Wyoming	1	—
New-York	—	17	Warren	1	—
Oneida	3	1	Yates	1	—
Totals				63	61

THE NEW SENATE.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Dist.	Rep.	Dem.
1	—	1	17	1	—
2	—	1	18	1	—
3	—	1	19	1	—
4	—	1	20	1	—
5	—	1	21	1	—
6	—	1	22	1	—
7	—	1	23	1	—
8	—	1	24	1	—
9	1	—	25	1	—
10	—	1	26	1	—
11	—	1	27	1	—
12	—	1	28	1	—
13	1	—	29	1	—
14	1	—	30	1	—
15	—	1	31	—	1
16	1	—	32	1	—
Totals				19	13

The Albany "Atlas and Argus" on the Election.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 6.

The *Atlas and Argus* to-night figures the Democratic majorities at 52,527, and the Republican majorities 39,392—Democratic majority 13,135. They claim fourteen Democratic Senators, putting BUSHNELL, Democrat, down elected in the Delaware District, and make the House stand 62 Democrats, 59 Republicans, and 7 Americans.

The Albany Journal on the Election.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 6.

The Albany *Journal's* footings of the election returns do not alter the result in the State from the neighborhood of 10,000 Democratic majority. WHEELER, American, is elected to the Senate from the Ninth District, instead of TUTHILL.

The *Journal* figures for the Senate 16 straight Republicans—claiming HATHAWAY in the 14th and LOVELAND in the 16th, which claims are disputed by the Democrats—13 Democrats, 2 Americans and 1 Independent. They now claim 67 Republicans, including 9 Americans, to 61 Democrats in the Assembly.

Academy of Music.

MR. ULLMAN recommences his attractive series of Sunday performances to-morrow at the Academy. Selections will be given from a variety of oratorios—the solos being rendered by Madame LA GRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, Miss ANNIE MEARS, Messrs. LABOCCETTA, GASSIER, PERRINI and others. The orchestra and chorus of the Academy will assist, and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS plays a concerto. In addition to the vocal attractions of this Concert Beethoven's Symphony in C minor will be played. These classic and admirable entertainments deserve a continuance of the success they achieved last Winter.

Mr. Draper and the Police Commission.

The following letter, sent by Mr. DRAPER to the Police Commission, shows that he has finally decided to decline the membership, to which he was elected by the unanimous vote of the Board:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

GENTLEMEN: I received on the 22d ult. information from the Clerk of your Board that, on the nomination of the Mayor of New-York, I had been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy existing in the Board of Police.

I need not say that both the fact and the manner of my election were gratifying in a high degree; and my first impulse was to accept the position, at whatever sacrifice of personal comfort and private engagements; but deliberate reflection has satisfied me that the onerous and engrossing cares, which a proper, the obvious and efficient discharge of the duties of the office would impose upon me, would conflict with my private business to an extent so great that I feel compelled to decline the place which you have so honorably tendered to me.

I come to this conclusion reluctantly, and after a delay which was unavoidable; and in doing so, I deeply regret to disappoint the earnestly expressed wishes and desires of a large body of our most worthy citizens, irrespective of partisan politics. I trust you may be able soon to fill the vacancy with some one who will bring to the responsible duties of the office more ability than I possess. With my grateful acknowledgments, I am, your obedient servant,

To the Board of Police. S. DRAPER.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Friday, Nov. 6.—Match $900, mile heats, best three in five.

H. WOODRUFF'S b. m. *Lady Cudney* (to wagon) received forfeit.

J. VOSBURG, Jr.'s g. g. *Honest Peter* (in harness) paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, Nov. 5—For the benefit of the widow of the late JOHN NELSON.

WM. WHELAN'S b. g. *Jake Oakley*, in harness, 2 1 1 1
H. WOODRUFF'S b. m. *Lady Woodruff*, to wagon, 1 2 2 2
C. CAIE'S s. m. *Miller's Damsel*, in harness.. drawn.
Time....2:32½; 2:32¾; 2:34½; 2:37.

There was a goodly assemblage on the track to see this interesting trotting contest. The *Lady* was the favorite, and $100 to $40 previous to starting, and after the first heat had the call in betting at the rate of $100 to $15. The knowing ones caught a high fall, as there was a heavy amount of money bet on the race. *Lady Woodruff* tired badly in her legs, on account of the severe races she has been engaged in. *Jake Oakley* won the three last heats and race easily, much to the delight of his backers.

EMIGRATION FALLING OFF.—The ship *Baltic*, Capt. ZEREGA, of ZEREGA & Co.'s Liverpool Line of Packets, arrived yesterday with 29 passengers, all told. The ships of this line generally come full, and the *Baltic* is a favorite ship, bringing generally more than any others. She sailed Oct. 6, after the intelligence of hard times began to reach the other side, which has no doubt had the effect to discourage emigration. Several ships arrived during the month of October, which brought large numbers. The *Ocean Monarch*, which sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 25, brought 963; the ship *Cambridge* arrived on the 31st, with 441; the *Patrick Henry*, from London, arrived on the 26th, brought 155; the *Devonshire*, same day, had 200; the *Mercury*, from Havre, arrived on 25th, bringing 440; the *Lucy Thompson*, 24th, 549, and the *Webster*, 23d, landed 691. The return of large numbers to the old country, with stories of the prospective distress for the laboring poor here, and letters from this side to friends on the other, with discouraging news of the times, will act as a powerful check to emigration. It will be remembered that the ship *Dreadnought*, on her last outward trip, carried nearly 400 passengers.

RUN OVER IN BROADWAY.—An aged gentleman, named HUDSON, was run over and seriously injured in Broadway last evening. He was crossing near the corner of Fulton-street, when his coat was caught by the end of a projecting stage pole; he was turned round, thrown down, and trampled by the horses; the wheels also passed over his leg, badly crushing his knee. He also complained of being internally injured. Mr. SWAN, of the Astor House Telegraph office, and others, had the injured man carried into RUSHTON'S drug store, where some attention was given to his wounds. He was then conducted to his home by Mr. J. HENDERSON, No. 197 Broadway. He lives at No. 122 South Second-street, Williamsburg. The Police are usually stationed at this corner to protect the lives of passengers.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF MRS. MOORE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. CATHARINE C. MOORE, who was found dead in her bed at No. 172 Forsyth-street, on Wednesday. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had for some time been in the habit of taking laudanum, but had never been known to threaten her own life. There was no evidence that her husband had used her badly, except in abandoning her and the children. Dr. FINNELL, the examining physician, gave it as his opinion that death was caused by taking laudanum and disease of the liver combined. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. THOMAS MOORE, her husband, was discharged.

DEATH BY BURNS.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday, at No. 64 Hammersley-street, on the body of Mrs. MATILDA PIGATT. The Jury found that the deceased, while intoxicated, fell against a stove, from which her clothes caught fire, causing her death.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A monster entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre, consisting of the new drama of "Wetamo;" the revived drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice," and the laughable farce of the "Persecuted Dutchman." The American Acrobat Troupe appearing in two scenes of their truly wonderful feats. These performers came amongst us unheralded strangers, and have proved themselves not only equal, but superior to any in their line that have ever appeared in this country. They are astonishing. Go and see them to-night.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason, the adoption of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment by all the royal families of Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges.

[Advertisement.]

ANYTHING FOR CASH.—CANTRELL is ready to sell his gaiters for ladies, fine dress and promenade boots for gentlemen, and shoes and boots for children, cheaper than ever. Like other sensible dealers, he adopts the right plan to realize, by selling his stock at low prices. Call at once at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and make your purchases.

[Advertisement.]

MUST HAVE ONE.—Several gentlemen of taste who had already bought Hats elsewhere have had to make fresh purchases at KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, for the style of gentlemen's Hats sold here is so far superior to any others produced this Fall, that no man of fashion considers himself well and elegantly dressed without one.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—FOWLER AND WELLS announce a course of five lectures at Columbian Hall, No. 230 Grand-st., Williamsburg, commencing Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. First three lectures free. Examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ NED BUNTLINE'S long-expected romance, entitled THE ANGEL AND FIEND, OR THE BATTLE OF LOVE AND HATE, will be published in this week's *Mercury*. Ready at all the news depôts early to-morrow morning. Price four cents.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—At 12 o'clock Thursday night a frame dwelling-house on Fifth-street, near Third, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500. The owner is JOHN SMITH, whose loss is covered by insurance in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an unoccupied frame-house, at the corner of Bergen-street and Washington-avenue, owned by JAMES FLANNIGAN, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,200. Insured for $700 in the Phenix Insurance Company.

☞ The body of a newly-born child, nicely packed in a cigar-box, was found near the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. It was placed in charge of the Coroner for interment.

BROOKLYN EVENING SCHOOLS.—About 3,000 pupils are attending the public Evening Schools in the City of Brooklyn.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 7.

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XXII.—GENERAL COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.
XXIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets—Items of Interest to Farmers, &c.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also, a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding Stakes taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING
FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargements of their factory will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR, AT PRICES TO SUIT the times, at the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113, and at the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 9th-av., corner of 19-st. At either of these establishments you can always rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

NECK TIES AND SCARFS.
Our entire stock at retail; also, cashmere mufflers, traveling shawls, traveling (outside) stockings, and lined calf-skin gloves. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, NO. 362 BROADWAY, IS now teaching his system of penmanship, for one dollar.

MARRIED.

O'BRIEN—KEESE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at St. Anne's Church, 8th-st., by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, JOSEPH KNIGHT O'BRIEN to VIRGINIA C., daughter of the late John D. Keese.

ALLEN—BAYLIS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, ALEXANDER H. ALLEN to LAURA H., daughter of Henry Baylis, Esq., all of this City.

PYKE—LAWLOR.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, GEORGE J. PYKE to Miss HENRIETTA C. LAWLOR, both of Montreal, C. E.

BARRITT—BRYANT.—At Mendham, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Thos. F. White, Rev. Wm. H. BARRITT, of Hoboken, N. J., to Miss SARAH E. BRYANT, daughter of S. O. Bryant, Esq., of Mendham.

HARRISON—BAILEY.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of Penn., HARRY HARRISON, of New-York City, and EMILIE, daughter of the late Joseph T. Bailey, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

FALKMAN—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, Mrs. MARY FALKMAN, late widow of M. Wilson, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Saturday,) 7th inst., at No. 247 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WINSER.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov 4, of scarlet fever, MARGARET ELIZA, daughter of John R and Eliza Winser, and grand-daughter of John and Margaret McWhiney, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

DUTCHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, JULIA R., wife of Dr. B. C. Dutcher, in the 52d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, at No. 100 West 20th-st., THOMAS FRANCIS, a native of Wales, in the 87th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Daniel, Charles, William and Lewis, and son-in-law, James E. Connor, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av. Remains to be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

PIKE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 6, WILLIAM J. PIKE, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Harmony Lodge, No. 44, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Suffolk-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 8th inst. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BUGIE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 6, WILLIAM SARSFIELD KIRAN, youngest son of William F. and Jane Bugie, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 179 3d-av., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DELPRAT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 6, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN C. DELPRAT, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

WILT.—In Brooklyn, L. D., on Friday morning, Nov. 6, JOHN B. WILT, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HAYS.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, LAURA, twin daughter of William H. and Mary V. E. Hays, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave Chambers-st. Depôt for Tubby Hook at 9:45 A. M.

WHILE.—At Yorktown, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 5, suddenly, Dr. HENRY WHILE, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence.

GREACEN.—In North Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, JAMES GREACEN, of the firm of Stone, Greacen & Co., New-York, aged 41 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at North Orange, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOTHING IN THE CITY AT RETAIL.
THE LARGEST,
Best and most fashionable
stock of
FINE CLOTHING
ever offered to the public
AT RETAIL.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
Offer their splendid stock,
Manufactured expressly
for
THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT
LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE!
FOR 60 DAYS ONLY!
RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS,
All qualities, prices, and styles;
BUSINESS COATS,
A splendid assortment
of all grades;
VESTS,
Fine velvet, silk and cassimere;
DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS,
In endless variety.
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.
No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS LOCKSMITHS and BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGET LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows and shutters, of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
RICH BRONZES, CLOCKS,
AND PARIAN STATUARY,
Just opened,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER
And TEA SETS,
Both White and Decorated.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
CHANDELIERS,
And every description of
GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED
TEA SETS, URNS,
WAITERS, &c.,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

FURS.
WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 174 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufacture and warranted.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NEW EDITIONS OF
MEADOW BROOK,
'LENA RIVERS
AND
HOMESTEAD ON THE HILLSIDE.
By Mrs. HOLMES. Price $1 each.
Just published by
MILLER, ORTON & CO., No. 25 Park-row.
Agents can make money by selling them in city and country. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

NED BUNTLINE'S NEW STORY,
THE ANGEL AND FIEND,
OR THE
BATTLE OF LOVE AND HATE.
NED BUNTLINE'S
MASTERPIECE
Will be commenced in that Giant of the Weeklies, the
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
For this week, ready at all the News Depôts early to-morrow morning.
Price Four Cents.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
This potent, yet purely vegetable purifier, is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms, and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.
Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers, to mar the appearance of the patient.
In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredible short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.
In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.
In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.
The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons one thousand miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful in two teaspoonsful. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six bottles for $4.
Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and druggists generally.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe per United States steamer *Baltic*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

UNEQUALED AND UNAPPROACHABLE

White French China Dinner Sets, 148 pieces	$26 00
Gilt-edged French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	42 00
Fancy and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	47 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 00
Gilt-edged French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 85
Gilt and Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 30
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	19 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	10 00
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

White French China Soup Tureens	2 25
White French China Covered Vegetable Dishes	75
White French China Fruit Baskets	65
White French China Sauce Tureens	70
White French China Sauce Boats	70
White French China Tea Cups, the dozen	1 25

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
On and after Monday, Nov. 2, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only.
This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times.
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price.
N. B.—The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL SCANDAL.
BABY FURNESS.
ROMANCE OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM.
THE TOUR DE NESLE OF NEW-YORK.
Full and startling particulars of
THE GREAT WOODMAN CASE.
With a picture of the Asylum at Flushing in which "CARRIE" was confined, and interesting sketches of all the parties concerned.
See the SUNDAY COURIER for to-morrow. For sale at all the News Depôts, and published at No. 15 Spruce-st.
JAMES L. SMITH & CO.

IMPORTER'S STOCK
AT RETAIL.
Gents' Cravats, Ties, Suspenders, &c., at less than wholesale prices. No. 313 Broadway.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—FROM THE BOSton Daily Evening *Traveller*: To DYSPEPTICS.—We would call the attention of those who are afflicted with this terrible complaint to a remedy, which, from the modest way its merits are set forward, might be overlooked by many. It affords great relief, and is, in almost every instance, a certain cure. We allude to the OXYGENATED BITTERS. This is not heralded by a mass of unmeaning certificates from persons unknown to the public, but a few well chosen testimonials from some of our first merchants and city officers, who have been cured by its use, and whose names are familiar to every Bostonian, are a sure evidence of its efficacy. For dyspepsia, debility, and weakness, it is a most excellent medicine. Sold by agents everywhere.

DRY GOODS.

$125,000 WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF MY WINTER STOCK
I AM NOW OFFERING
At a reduction of 20 per cent. less
Than my usually low prices.
Fine fashionable Ready-made garments,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
At prices which defy competition.
E. DE GROOT,
Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st.
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
BAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS 70c. per yard.
Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard.
Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard.
6-4 VALENCIAS only 5s. 6d. per yard.
Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price.
The above is but a small specimen
OF THE GREAT REDUCTION
Made upon our entire stock,
Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Welsh Flannels, all widths.
Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard.
Super Heavy Beavers, $2 50,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At 50 per cent less than cost,
Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock,
And continue through the week, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH OTTOMAN LAIDS, COST 18 CENTS,
AT 8 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, COST 25 CENTS,
AT 10 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH PARAMATTAS, (DOUBLE WIDTH,) COST 31 CENTS,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICK BLACK SILKS, (gro de chin.) COST $1 10
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH FRENCH MERINOS, COST $1 08,
AT 63 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING, COST 25 CENTS,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

$280,000 MUST!
SHALL!!
AND WILL BE SACRIFICED!!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
MAMMOTH STOCK
OF FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
No wholesale house can offer such
GREAT INDUCEMENT.
Come and see. Open until 9 P. M. All kinds of money taken. T. R. B. DE GROOT.

A BARGAIN FOR OVERSTOCKED DRY GOODS DEALERS.—A splendid country seat, cost $20,000, will be sold for $15,000, of which $8,000 will be taken in a good stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The balance may remain on mortgage. Address W. M. L., Union-square Post-Office.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILlinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YARD.—J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., have just received a lot of ladies' French cloths, of choice shade and fine quality, at $1 50 a yard. A decided bargain.
Nos. 791 Greenwich-st., and 467 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON &

EFFECT OF PUNISHMENT TO DETER FROM CRIME.—At a reformatory meeting recently held at Birmingham, Lord BROUGHAM made a speech from which we make the following extract:

One mournful reflection has always struck those with whom I had the good fortune to discuss this important matter, whether men professionally acquainted with the subject or men not professionally acquainted with it, except as rulers and administrators, or moralists and keen and acute observers of what is passing in society. No one is senseless enough to dream of dispensing with penal legislation; no one is so unreflecting and thoughtless as to believe it possible that society ever could be knit together, or could exist in safety without a due administration of criminal law, temperate and tempered with mercy if you will, but still firmly and unrelentingly executed where guilt is clear, and where there is no room for mercy. This is of absolute necessity, and all that can be said on the subject is that it is our bounden duty to make our laws as good as possible, in order that they may be loved, and to administer those laws as firmly as possible, in order that they may be respected. Nevertheless, it is impossible in discussing the effect of penal laws in deterring from crime not to be painfully sensible, as all the classes of persons to whom I have alluded have been, that those laws produce much less effect not only than might be desired, but even than could commonly be credited in the repression of offences. [Hear, hear.] The reason of this is obvious. I have heard my old and excellent friend Mr. BENTHAM repeatedly contend that *if it were perfectly clear to a person who was about to commit an offence—say a larceny—that he would, within a short time, be seized, tried, convicted, and punished*, although the sentence should only condemn him to return what he had stolen, *he would not, if he were a man of sound mind, take the trouble to undergo all that process, and would never attempt to appropriate his neighbor's possessions.* I believe Mr. BENTHAM was perfectly right in contending that in such a case you would not require to threaten a man with the gallows, or transportation, or whipping; that the certainty I have mentioned would have the effect of preventing men from theft. But the misfortune is that this assumes too much. It assumes that the man will be caught, [a laugh;] that, if caught, he will be tried is likely enough, and that he will be convicted if the evidence proves him guilty, to the satisfaction of our worthy friend, the Recorder, and the Jury. All this is more or less, although not quite certain. But it is by no means certain that he will be detected; it is by no means certain that, being pursued, he will be captured, and then, with all respect to my excellent and learned friend, it is by no means certain that he will be able so to try the case and to instruct the jury as to make conviction certain. Now, all the chances which a man has of escape naturally affect his mind when he is meditating whether he shall commit an offence or not. The man who is desirous of appropriating his neighbor's goods for purposes of his own is so sanguine that he magnifies all the chances of escape, thinks lightly of the possibility of capture, trial and conviction, and finally makes up his mind that he will run the risk and commits the theft. What Mr. BENTHAM always left too much out of sight is, that when a man is minded to commit an offence he is not in such a calm state of mind as to be able to take an accurate view of his position and the prospect of detection and punishment. All this points to the great object as to the desirability of which there can be no doubt, namely, to reform, if possible, the offender, and to prevent the desire of committing an offence by inculcating in his mind prudential as well as honest motives. For I would not trust to one of these motives only. I would give the greatest possible weight to good secular and religious education, as well as to sound moral training, but I would also attach great weight to prudential considerations—to that instruction which will teach a man how much better it will be for him, how much more comfortable for himself, how much happier a life he will lead if he is honest instead of pursuing those vicious courses to which but too many are prone.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania vote for Supreme Judge, are: Strong, 186,823; Thompson, 167,023; Veech, 3142,376; Lewis, 142,626. Messrs. Thompson and Strong are elected by majorities respectively of 44,397 and 44,447.

Thanksgiving in Ohio, on Thursday, Nov. 26; making 12 States which unite on the same day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at old rates. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is limited; prices have not varied. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.@9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 12c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is scarce and in slack request at about previous quotations. Middling Upland at from 12½c. @12¾c.; Middling Gulf, at 13c.@13¼c., cash, ℔ lb.; and other grades at proportionate rates.

FISH—The market is generally inactive, and prices are feebly sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits no very important change. The market is amply supplied, especially with undesirable brands, and, though there prevails a fair inquiry for home use and shipment, buyers have any existing advantage. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 95@ 5 05
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian continues depressed. Sales 730 bbls superfine to extra, at $5 15@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. The transactions include 2,200 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 15@$7 00 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $3 50@$5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2 00@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, and most kinds are cheaper. Sales 80,000 bushels, including fair ordinary to very choice white Western, at $1 23@$1 52; good mixed do. at $1 20; poor to good ordinary red do. at 96c.@$1 10; prime to choice white Southern at $1 50@$1 55; amber-colored do. at $1 34@$1 35; and good to prime red do. at $1,25½@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is essentially unaltered, sales having been reported of 19,000 bushels at 75c.@75½c. for mixed Western, delivered, ℔ bushel. Sales have been made of small lots of Northern Rye at 78c.; 2,600 bushels State Barley at 70c.@85c.; and 1,200 bushels Barley Malt at 95c.@$1 00 ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid at 43c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@ 43c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down, during the 24 hours ending at noon, 11,176 bbls. Flour, 32,340 bushels Wheat, and 14,000 bushels Corn, and 8,500 bushels of oats.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 4.

	Receipts by Canal & R.R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls.	1,432	1,000
Wheat, bushels	102,721	138,800
Corn, bushels	6,781	1,000
Oats, bushels	9,086	26,000
Barley, bushels	1,010	—

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 4 and 5.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	19,104	1,292
Wheat, bushels	169,337	114,010
Corn, bushels	7,500	24,198
Oats, bushels	6,375	8,533
Barley, Bushels	1,488	—

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 4.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, barrels		1,300
Wheat, bushels	16,500	16,300
Corn, bushels	—	4,016
Barley, bushels	—	4,050

The quantity of produce known to be on the way from the Upper Lakes, for Oswego, all comprises 480,520 bushels Wheat.

HIDES—Continue languid, and prices tend downward. The export demand has almost entirely ceased, and, as the trade buy but sparingly, the stock is accumulating.

HAY—Sales 750 bales River, at 65c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are plenty and dull at 5c.@8c. cash ℔ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig have been sold at $28 25@$28 50, usual terms, ℔ ton. Sales by auction 500 packs damaged Russian Sheet Iron at 3¼c.@3¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Prices continue to decline, and the stock is constantly increasing.

	——SOLE.—— Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	67,100	7,300
Sales	29,600	1,200
Stock at the close of the week—sides	308,500	40,300

LEAD—Quiet and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@ 30c.; New Orleans, 35c.@40c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and heavy, as previously represented. Spirits Turpentine is less sought after, and is procurable at 40½c.@41½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—We have heard of no important movements in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better demand, but at unimproved prices. Sales: 850 bbls., in lots, at $19 00 @$20 for Mess; the latter rate for lots to be sent out of the market; and $16 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 8c. for new Shoulders, and 9c. for green Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon, 10½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. Beef is dull and unsettled. The transactions since our last consist of 160 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for old repacked Western Mess; $14 for new do.; $11 50@$13 for old extra Western do.; $15 for new do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$23. Beef Hams $13 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9c., for common to choice, ℔ lb.

The Chicago Beef packing season is nearly over. Not over 10,000 head had been killed there up to the 3d inst., and it is anticipated that there will certainly not be over 15,000 head slaughtered, during the entire season. The Pork packing season commenced in Chicago on the 4th inst., but under very discouraging circumstances. In Louisville, Ky., the prospects of the same branch of business are gloomy. The Louisville *Journal*, of the 3d inst., says that "For years in the commencement of November, the pens attached to the packing establishments were usually filled with fat porkers, but at present they are all deserted. Our packers have no inclination to buy hogs otherwise than on time, and farmers do not like to sell except for cash. We can therefore give no accurate qnotations. Under these circumstances, there is no doubt that farmers will turn their hogs into bacon, while some in view of the large Corn crop, will not kill at all this season. In Cincinnati, no important movements transpired during the week ending the 4th inst. The *Price Current* says: "There are buyers of Hogs for present delivery at $5, but owners seem unwilling to accept this rate just now, and are asking $5 50@$6. There are very few arriving, and none but those contracted for. Two houses have commenced packing on contract Hogs. There can be no doubt now that the season will be a late one, as owners will hold back to the last sooner than accept present prices. Hams, Sides and Shoulders are offered in bulk for December 9c., 8c. and 7c., but this is above the views of buyers. Mess Pork was offered at $14 on 'Change yesterday for December, but $12 50 was the highest offer we heard of."

RICE—Continues heavy and languid at $2 87½@ $3 75 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs. Sales by auction: 60 tcs. damaged, at $2 25@$2 50, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in fair request and steady rates. Sales, 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¼c.@ 6¾c., with 230 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 15,000 lbs. prime, on private terms.

TOBACCO—The demand is very tame; prices are without alteration. Sales since yesterday, 34 hhds. Kentucky, at 8¾c.@16c.; with 200 bales Sagua, for export, and 106 bales Havana, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales, 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison, in lots, mainly at 22c.@22½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather less active, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s.6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Resin. 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Review of the Chicago Breadstuff Trade, for the week ending Nov. 4, 1857.

From the Chicago Press.

FLOUR—Receipts though not so large as last week have been liberal. The inquiry for export has been fair and prices have, on the whole, been higher. Toward the close the improvement has to some extent been lost in sympathy with wheat, and the market closed inactive and unsettled, at $4 10@$4 30 for choice Spring extras, and at $4 75@$5 50 for Winter.

WHEAT—The receipts have been a trifle larger than last week, averaging about 100,000 bushels daily. The shipments have equaled, on an average, 150,000 bushels daily, and the stock has been reduced about 300,000 bushels. Prices under favorable advices from New-York and Liverpool, and a decline in freights, advanced rapidly during the week, reaching at one time 69c.@70c. in store and 72c. on board for cargoes. The increased rate of insurance established on Monday with the higher claims of shipowners and a drooping tendency in the New-York Market, have caused prices to recede partially at the close, leaving still an advance of 3c. on the week. The closing price of last week was 63c. for Standard and Spring, To-day at an early hour 67c. was paid for a few lots, but on 'Change the ruling price was 66c. Holders were somewhat indisposed to submit to the decline and business was limited. A cargo was picked up at 69c. and another sold at 68¾c. Winter Wheat is dull—there being no demand except for milling and this limited. Red Winter may be quoted at 80c.@90c. The Liverpool and New-York advices were somewhat discouraging and the market closed dull.

CORN—Has continued to come forward sparingly, and prices have remained quite steady, showing, however, a gain of 1c.@2c. on the week. A cargo was picked up to-day at 47c., in store.

OATS—Quite an active shipping demand has existed, and though receipts have been rather large, the stock has been cut down, and prices have advanced 1c. Parcels were in demand to-day at 25c., in store.

RYE—Has continued scarce and firm at 53c.@55c., at the dépôt.

BARLEY—Was pressed on the market at a considerable decline. There is no demand except for prime, and for this 50c. may be regarded as a full price.

FREIGHTS—Have not been active, and during the week a decline was submitted to. Toward the close the claims of vessel-owners were rather higher, which are not fully acquiesced in, and the market is unsettled. The schooner *Col. Fairchild* was taken to-day for Wheat to Oswego at 10c. To Buffalo not more than 6c. was offered.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market for the Week Ending Nov. 4, 1857.

From the Chicago Press.

BEEVES—Prices declined largely; range paid, $1 50@$3 ℔ 100 ℔ 100 lbs. gross, though a few choice are in market that can't be bought at $5. The stock in market is not good, and stock growers at present rates are keeping their cattle at home to feed until better times, as feed is plenty, and they are not pushed for money. Quite a number of cattle are in market, however, and a good many are lying on the prairie. Most of the packers are through with beef, and will commence operations in hogs to-morrow. The number packed by the most of them will not foot up over half as much as it would, had the times been more propitious. Number of cattle received by rail last week, 1,085.

HOGS—A heavy decline in prices, $4 15, gross, being the highest paid to-day. Packers will generally commence operations to-day, their contracts for delivery now coming due; but very few have yet been packed, one firm about 1,000 head to keep a supply of mess, and another some 500 head for Lake Superior orders; 140 head sold at the new yards yesterday (for shipment to Pittsburg) at $4 12 ℔ 100 lbs., gross; they averaged 290 lbs.; a lot of 200 head, averaging 255 gross, sold to-day at the same prices at SHERMAN'S, (MYRICK'S,) and 250 head averaging some 270, at $4 15, gross, both lots for shipment to New-York (some eight car loads). Two city packers also had some 500 head shipped to New-York, which came in on contracts, at $2 50, gross. Packers are suffering greatly from the decline; some 15,000 head are contracted here at about $5 50 gross. The number received in Chicago by railroad last week, 4,580.

SHEEP—Sale of 180 head, averaging 84 lbs., live at $3 06 ℔ 100. For good Sheep there is a fair demand.

HORSE MARKET—Small stock, not over 100 head in market; but plenty for the demand. ANDREWS, on Randolph-street, has 26 head; the other sale stables have only 10 to 15 head each, and none of them report selling over a dozen head during the past week. Among the sales at the Phœnix stable was the span of carriage horses, for $650, which took the premium at the county fair.

Brighton Cattle Market—Nov. 5.

At market, 1,400 beef cattle, 4,000 stores, 11 pairs working oxen, 95 cows and calves, 3,000 sheep and lambs, and 800 swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra at $8@$8 25; first quality $8; second quality $6 75; third quality $6; ordinary $5 50.

STORES—Yearlings, $12@$14; two years old, $18@ $20; three years old, $27@$30.

Hides 50c. ℔ lb.; Tallow 6c. ℔ lb.; Pelts 62½c.@75c. each; Calf Skins 10c.@12c.

VEAL CALVES—Sales at $3@$3 50@$3 75 each.

WORKING OXEN—Sales at $100@$110@$125@$130@ $140.

COWS AND CALVES—Sales at $20@$27@$31@$35 @$40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, $3@$3 50@$3 75; by lots, $1@$1 50@$2@2 50.

SWINE—7c. ℔ lb.; retail 7½c.@8½c. Fat Hogs, 6c. @6½c.

REMARKS—The number of beef cattle at market to-day is larger than last week, and prices are on the decline. Sheep and lambs are better. Swine about the same.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

At market, 1,939 Cattle, 1,100 Beeves and 839 Stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three-year-olds.

MARKET BEEF—Extra, (including nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed oxen,) $7 50@$8 50; first quality, (including nothing but the best, large, fat stall-fed oxen,) $7@$7 25; second quality, (including the best grass-fed oxen, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three-year-old steers,) $6; third quality, $5 @$5 50; ordinary, $4.

STORES—Working oxen, from $75, $90, $100, $150@ $200; cows and calves, from $30, $40, $45, $50@$60; yearlings, $12@$14; two-year-olds, $18@$20; three-year-olds, $28@$30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—3,380 at market. Prices, in lots, $1, $1 50, $2@$2 25; extra and selections, $3@$3 50

SWINE—300 at market. Prices, live weight, 6c. ℔ lb.; dressed, 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

Hides, 5c. ℔ lb.; Tallow, 6c.; Pelts, 62½c.@75c. each; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c.

REMARKS.—The stock of Cattle was larger than last week. Sheep and Hogs not so plenty, but prices are still on the decline, and sales were dull; a large stock will be left over. There was one lot of 100 yearlings, which the owner was offering at $13 ℔ head, but could not find any purchasers.

Baltimore Live Stock Market, Nov. 5.

CATTLE—The offerings of Beef Cattle to-day at the scales reach 1,000 head, which is some 250 head less than were offered on last market day. Of the Cattle offered 60 were driven away, 300 were left over unsold, and the balance (640 head) were taken up by the Baltimore butchers, the bulk at prices ranging $3@$4 on the hoof, equal to $6@$7 50 net; and averaging $3 50 gross. A few extra Cattle were sold at $5 on the hoof. HOGS—There was a large supply of Hogs at market early in the week, but for a day or two past the supply has been less abundant. We quote Hogs to-day at $6 25@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs. net. SHEEP—We have no change to note in the figures for Sheep, and we quote them at $3@$3 75 ℔ head. There was only a moderate supply at market to-day.

Louisville Live Stock Market, Nov. 3.

The cattle market continues very dull. The sales have ranged from 2½c.@3c.; extra, 3¼c.@3½c.; and common and rough 1¾c.@2¼c. gross. The sales of Sheep have ranged from $1 25@$3 ℔ head. Lambs, $1 25@$3 ℔ head, according to quality. Hogs are very dull and declining, prices ranging from 4c.@4½c. gross weight.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **"It is Sown a Natural Body, it is Raised a Spiritual Body."**—A sermon on the above text, delivered in New-York on Friday of last week by Rev. P. F. JONES, at the funeral of Mrs. ELIZA ONDERDONK, wife of Deacon JOHN V. ONDERDONK, of the Central Park Baptist Church, will be repeated by request in the above Church, in 32d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock. The afflicted are invited. Second lecture on Miracles in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. Mr. WOOD, Secretary of the American B. C. F. M., and formerly missionary in Turkey, will preach upon the cause of missions, in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., TO-MORROW MORNING, services to commence at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS, Jr., will preach in the same place in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Personal Identity in the Spirit World.**—First Free-Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Sabbath-School and other services at the usual hours. Independent Lecture every Sunday evening. Subject—TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½, as above. Seats free.

☞ **North Dutch Church,** corner of William and Fulton sts., divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. GEO. C. ROBINSON at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av., Ferry.

☞ **Jersey City.**—The Missionary Anniversary of Trinity M. E. Church, York-st., Jersey City, will be held TO-MORROW. Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. The anniversary of the Sunday-School Missionary Society will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. PORTER, of New-York, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ **What is the Truth?**—JOHN THOMAS, M. D., having finished his travels for the season, will resume his discourses on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 187 Bowery, four doors above Delancey-st., illustrative of the great and important question—*What is the Truth?* He will continue to address the public at the same place and hour during the Winter and Spring.

☞ **Rev. C. W. Thompson,** Rector of St. John's Church, York, Penn., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 10 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 8. Services at this church 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Presbyterian Church,** corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The pastor, Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW morning and evening, and every Sabbath morning and evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. MacMenamy** and Missionary friends will meet (D. V.) in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., between Sullivan and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to proclaim the Gospel, and answer the objections of Romanists on the old Apostolic plan of dealing with error. All are invited.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject—*Are Men Accountable for their Religious Belief?* In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev Dr. J. S. MITCHELL. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Fourth-Avenue M. E. Church, corner Twenty-second-street.**—Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., will preach in this Church at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. L. PRENTICE at 3½ o'clock P. M. Lecture every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church,** corner of Broome and Greene sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 8, (D. V.,) the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will preach the first of a course of sermons on the history of Moses. Subject—*The Childhood of Moses.* Strangers invited.

☞ **Rev. Washington Roosevelt**—Having received and accepted a call from the R. D. Church of Bronxville, Westchester County, will be installed TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of New-York University, will preach both in the MORNING and AFTERNOON.

☞ **Eighteenth-street M. E. Church,** corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av. Rev. Mr. ROCHE, of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, will preach the annual Missionary Sermon, at 10½ o'clock TO-MORROW. At 7½ P. M. Missionary Addresses will be delivered by EDWARD CORDEROY, Esq., of London; D. L. Ross, Esq., of New-York; and M. F. ODELL, Esq., of Brooklyn.

☞ **The White Horse and his Rider.**—Elder S. S. SNOW will preach the Word of the Kingdom TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 161 Bowery. Seats free. Subject—*The Battle and Supper of God.* Rev. xix. 11, 21.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Buffalo, will supply the pulpit TO MORROW. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and friends are invited to attend.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **German Society.**—General meeting of members MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 7½ P. M., in the basement of St. Matthew's Church, Walker-st., near Broadway. Important business. Members are requested to attend punctually. E. MULDENER, Secretary.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver his Fourth Anniversary Sermon as Pastor of this Church, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend,

☞ **Pilgrim Baptist Church,** corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor. Preaching, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome in this young Church. Seats free.

☞ **Church on the Heights, Brooklyn.**—Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will preach in this Church (Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place,) TO-MORROW, morning and evening. Evening service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Ninth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 P. M., by Rev. S. D. BROWN; 6½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND. The public are earnestly invited to attend

☞ **Rev. T. L. Harris** will preach in the small chapel of the New-York University, on Washington-square, every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—Rev. Dr CHEEVER will preach a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on *God's appointed Lessons from Foresight in the Course of Nature.*

☞ **Eld. E. F. Strickland,** the converted actor, will preach (D. V.) in the meeting-house of the North Baptist Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **There will be an Evening Service** at St. George's Chapel, corner Beekman and Cliff sts., at 7½ o'clock, in addition to the regular Morning and Afternoon services. The public are invited. The seats are all free.

☞ **Laight-street Church,** corner of Varick. Rev WM. S. HALL will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock; in the EVENING at 7 o'clock

☞ **In St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn,** Dr. CUTLER proposes to preach on SUNDAY MORNING for the Brooklyn Tract Society or City Mission for the Poor.

☞ **Central M. E. Church.**—7th-av. and 14th-st.—Rev. M. H. MILBURN will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. D. BROWN, Pastor, at 7 P. M,

☞ **Rev. Andrew Thomas** will preach (D. V.) in the Third Associate Presbyterian Church, Charles-st., TO-MORROW, throughout the day, at the usual hours.

☞ **St. Luke's Hospital.**—Divine service and sermon in this Chapel TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at half-past 3 o'clock, 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

TO MILKMEN AND OTHERS.—A FARM TO lease, situated at New-Lotts, near East New-York, between 4 and 5 miles from the Brooklyn ferries, L. I. The buildings are commodious, very well suited for two parties. Apply to GEORGE R. WILLIAMSONS, on the premises, about half a mile from Swanwadel's Hotel, on the Hunterfly Road, or for particulars, at No. 41 Merchants' Exchange Baths, William near Wall-st., New-York.

ECONOMY.—GENTLEMEN WISHING TO WINter their horses in the country, will find unsurpassed accommodations on my farm, at South Orange, N. J. Address HENRY FENNER, South Orange, N. J., or Box No. 2,490 Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY, 93 cents.
The great success of the Sunday performances given last month, which have been attended by the élite of the City, including the most prominent stockholders, has induced the Directors to give a
GRAND SACRED AND ORATORIO CONCERT,
On SUNDAY, Nov. 8,
on which occasion will be presented a programme on a scale of unequaled splendor and magnificence, in which will take part the following eminent artists:
Madame LA GRANGE and Madame D'ANGRI,
Their first joint appearance.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
His first appearance at these concerts.
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, and others.
NOTICE.
MISS ANNIE MILNER,
principal soprano for the great English Festivals, and
MR. ERNEST PERRING,
expressly engaged for the grand sacred performance to be given this season at the Academy of Music, will make their first appearance in New-York as singers of sacred music.
The performances will include selections from three oratorios in English,
THE MESSIAH, CREATION, ELIJAH,
and from three oratorios in Italian,
NABUCODONOR, MOSES IN EGYPT and STABAT MATER.
A Concerto by VIEUXTEMPS, and
BEETHOVEN'S COLOSSAL SYMPHONY IN C MINOR.
It being the intention of the directors to popularize sacred music, and to afford a great opportunity of hearing the master works of the great composers executed in the completest manner, the price of admission has been fixed at
Fifty cents to all parts of the Academy, and 25 cents to the amphitheatre.
Seats secured in advance, at a charge of 50 cents, at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, and HALL & SON'S.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TROVATORE.
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
GALA NIGHT.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, GASSIER.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The Directors, grateful for the appreciation met with by the completeness of the performances of "Semiramis" and "Rigoletto," take the present opportunity of announcing A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE of Verdi's Opera of IL TROVATORE.
On which occasion it will be given with a cast entirely different from that of the Fall season, thus enabling the Directors to present a celebrated work with an *ensemble* never before attempted.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE
Will resume her original character of Leonora.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
For the first time in America, as Azucena.
Signor BIGNARDI,
The new Tenor, will appear, for the first time, as Manrico.
Signor ARDAVANI,
From the Italian Opera, makes his début as Count de Luna.
Signor GASSIER,
Desirous of assisting the Directors in carrying out their views with regard to a performance perfect in all its details, has kindly consented to sing the rôle of Fernando on this occasion.
The sale of seats for the "Star performance" of IL TROVATORE commences this morning, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Hall & Son's, and at the door in the evening.
IL TROVATORE will be succeeded by Verdi's LA TRAVIATA, with a complete and perfect cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1857,
THE RAVELS—THE ROLLA—THE MARZETTI.
JOCKO, with the RAVELS and MARZETTI.
FLORA AND ZEPHYR, with Signorina ROLLA.
BOREAS, with the Ravels and Company.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
MONDAY—First night of GABRIEL RAVEL, who will appear in his GREAT HUNGARIAN POLKA on the TIGHT ROPE, and in his celebrated comic character of ROQUINET, in M. DECHALUMEAU.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway.
Grand opening of this
MAGNIFICENT SALLE DE CONCERT.
By Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1857.
The public is respectfully informed that Mme. DE LA GRANGE
will give a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
for the benefit of
Miss HENRIETTA SIMON,
Previous to her departure for Europe.
A great number of the most eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
Tickets of admission, One Dollar.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. S. Cooway
LAST APPEARANCE OF THE RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; begin at 1½ precisely.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 7, 1857, BY DESIRE,
the first two acts of
IL BIRRICHINO DI PARIGI.
To be followed by selections from the
GOLDEN HORSE.
No performance in the evening.
NOTICE.—Monday, Mr. McKEAN BUCHANAN will appear in Shakespeare's tragedy of KING LEAR, supported by the entire strength of the Boston Company, and many favorites of the New-York Theatres.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
McKEAN BUCHANAN will make his first appearance since his return from California, Australia and England, (where he has been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences,) on
MONDAY, NOV. 9,
In the character of
KING LEAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
BUCHANAN'S ENGAGEMENT.
Book-Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Nov. 7.
Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7 o'clock.
Mr. Bourcicault's superb adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
UNCLE FOOZLE.
and
A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.
Monday—Will be produced an entirely new comic piece, entitled
WANTED, A WIDOW,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Written expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Dion Bourcicault and Charles Seymour.
Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Miss Gannon, Mrs. J. H. Allen and other members of the company in the cast.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—the great attraction of the season,
MISS CUSHMAN as MEG MERRILES,
Played to crowded and enthusiastic houses.
TO-NIGHT, the romantic Play, with music, of
CUY MANNERING; OR, THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.
Meg Merriles.....Miss Cushman
With the Farce of
THE MULDENER CHRISTENING.
Monday—Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING HENRY VIII., in which Miss Cushman will sustain her popular character of
QUEEN KATHARINE.
MEG MERRILES BY MISS CUSHMAN, TO-NIGHT, at BURTON'S—The finest treat in the world. Go early.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NO. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7,
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER,
Carlos, an adventurer, } Mr. George Jordan
Marquis del Monte, a Mexican Noble, }
Louise de Lascours, } Miss Laura Keene
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, }
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette.....35 cents Pit.....12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7,
The performances commence with
KING LEAR.
To be followed by the drama of
FLOWERS OF THE FORE

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND fashionable rosewood furniture and valuable works of art, without reserve for cash, at the first-class residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, as above, the entire elegant furniture of the house, which is first-class throughout, and embraces everything adapted to an elegant and fashionable furnished house. Catalogues can be obtained on the morning of sale, which will take place rain or shine.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of two elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade with slip covers, full marble-top etageres, with mirror doors; superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, Turkish and reception chairs in tapestry; three elegant French pier mirrors, cost $200 each; Sevres and Dresden China vases, brocade and lace curtains, rich velvet and Wilton carpets, French escritoire, two magnificent mantel mirrors, and bedding, solid rosewood chairs in moquet, rosewood suites in hair-cloth, French shades, Paris inlaid chairs, Book-cases, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; cornice, two superior rosewood secretary mounted in ormolu, Library table, extension table with oak dining-room furniture; silver ware, rich China, cut-glass, ivory, cutlery, all-cloths, portable heater, range, rosewood bedsteads, three elegant chandeliers, with all the gas fixtures in the house. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, precisely, without regard to weather.

H. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID AND SOLID ROSEwood furniture, magnificently Inlaid piano, gold frame pier-glasses, very large, with statuary, brackets, Brussels carpeting, on THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 4th-av. Sale peremptory, without any reserve. The house having been furnished but a short time everything will be found in the best order, having been carefully used. There will be found one magnificently carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in the richest satin brocade, crimson and gold, one splendid suite in maroon and crimson; tapestry carpeting, two very large gilt-framed mirrors, Italian marble-top stands, one library and secretary bookcase, cost $120, rosewood; statuary, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, carved beautifully; two large spring chairs, covered in silk; gold-framed oil-paintings, by well-known artists, forming a choice selection; two very heavily-carved rosewood etageres, plate-glass doors and fronts; music cabinets, corner stands, reception chairs, chandeliers, about 20 bed-rooms furnished with rosewood bureaus and bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses. This is a good chance for those in want, as the furniture is of a superior kind in fine order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURday, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood suite covered in green plush, one rosewood do. covered in crimson and gold; do. elegant gilt frame, pier, mirror and marble-top, pier, base, gilt-frame mantle mirror, mahogany rocking chairs covered in hair cloth, mahogany lounges covered in brocatel, elegant gilt cornices, muslin, lace and embroidered window curtains, mahogany marble-top pier tables, rosewood marble-top side and centre tables, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany night cabinets and commodes, hair mattresses, straw do., bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, an assortment of China, glass, crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Jesse R. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois:

$25,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1893 and 1895.

For account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Hudson River Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, 1865.

$4,000 Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, 1875.

20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co....$100 each.
20 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
40 shares North American Fire Insurance Co...$50 each.
25 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company.....$12 each.

Next regular sale WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special sales on all other days.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO.

Will sell at their spleasroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of a family leaving the City, comprising the entire furniture of a five-story house, comprising parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

Also,

Several fine French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, one rosewood piano-forte, &c.

This sale is unavoidably postponed to TUESDAY, 10th.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—UNITED STATES MARshal's SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The undersigned will sell at Auction, THIS DAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., at the room No. 17 Nassau-st., Bank of Commonwealth building, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, over $27,000 worth of diamonds, various sizes: also, sterling silver forks, spoons, &c. The diamonds will be on view three days previous to the sale, at the office of Augustus Schell, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom-House. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.
No. 81 Nassau-st.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a select assortment of imported fowls, comprising white Shanghais, Golden Polands, Leghorns, Black Spanish, &c., &c., &c. These fowls are all from imported stock and have had ten prizes awarded them by the New-York State Fair, New-York Poultry Exhibition and Albany County Fair. Sale without reserve.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—
OLD OIL-PAINTINGS.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock precisely, 43 superior oil-paintings in gilt frames, purchased within two years, by a first-rate connoisseur.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A special sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Next regular sale on Monday, Nov. 9. Special sales Tuesday and Wednesday. Auction sales every day. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Offices No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURday, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 23 Nassau-st., the celebrated mare LADY CLAY, with foal by *Ethan Allen*; trotted last Summer in 2:39, kind in harness, and her owner believes her to be sound and not over 8 years old.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURday, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., Bulbous Roots and Cigars.—Eight cases and four hampers of very fine Dutch bulbous roots, comprising hyacinths, tulips, and other very fine specimens.

ALSO—About 50,000 choice Havana cigars, of various brands, to pay advances. To be sold without reserve.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT THE HANDsome brown stone house, No. 83 Sands-st., 7 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry, one furnished room with partial board, for a gentleman. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

ROOM WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like a single room, and breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a genteel and strictly private American family, up town; modern house. Address Post-Office, Box No 1,046, giving locality and stating terms. References exchanged.

102 WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—NEW and handsomely furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by applying as above. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—ROOMS IN A first-class house, excellent neighborhold, with private table or otherwise; Madison-st. stages pass near the door. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 45 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, PACKED expressly for presents, for sale. Apply to ROBT. L. PEN, Penham Farm, Ulster county, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and endorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BOND AND mortgage, about $20,000 on first-class property. Also, $10,000 or $20,000 New-York City Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, due in 6 or 12 months. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, office No. 27, No. 25 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $30,000 OF Bonds issued on the first day of May, 1856, by the City of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of time, and owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th inclusive.
SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.
By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,
Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Lovers	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28, usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS.—The subscriber is prepared to build steam-carriages which will run from 10 to 15 miles per hour on Macadamized plank or other hard roads.

One now in use, weighing 2,300 lbs., water and fuel included, will ascend grades 250 feet per mile, carrying 1,500 lbs. of freight or passengers. Expense for fuel not more than 10 cents per hour. RICHARD DUDGEON.

Refers to M. W. Baldwin & Co., Locomotives, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Stillman, Engineer, No. 13 Broadway, New-York; E. P. Gould, Superintendent New-York Locomotive Works.
Communications addressed to E. LYON,
No. 468 Grand-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857, trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 6 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 15 M., $2 20; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FIRST-class four-story house in 34th-st., brown-stone front; built and finished throughout in the most superior tyle, s with every improvement. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 32 WEST THIRTY-THIRD-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., a first-class house, with all the modern improvements in. Will be sold at cost. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VERY NEAT BRICK HOUSE and full lot No. 199 West 21st-st., to be sold at a great bargain, if applied for immediately. Price $6,250; $4,000 can remain on Bond and Mortgage. Boy wanted. Apply to J. D. WILLIAMSON & CO., No. 71 Nassau-street.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first-class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that each acre will average 15 timber standing from $30 to $50 per acre, exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., FROM THIS DATE, a furnished house, delightfully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad depôt. The house is commodious, well furnished, warmed by a furnace and lighted with gas, (having a small gas-house upon the premises.) There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, and filled with shrubbery; also, a carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. GARDNER, Orange *Journal*, or address J. E. S., Nos. 84 and 86 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY basement and counter-cellar houses, 20 x 50: lot 20 x 99 feet, in West 31st-st.—Nos. 250 and 248, between 8th and 9th avs. The above houses will be sold a bargain, and on terms to suit the purchaser, or will be let cheap. Inquire on the premises. The buildings will be open throughout the day.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTIETH-st., near 4th-av., to a small genteel family—twelve rooms, with the improvements. Rent $1,200. Smokers will please not apply. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW HOUSE NEAR Union-square. Rent, $900. Furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., are new, handsome, and selected with taste—it must be purchased; cost $3,300, will be sold for $2,300. Address O., Union-square Post-Office.

TO LET—FOR THIS WINTER, AT A NOMINAL rent, to a respectable family, a superior farm, with dwelling, situated near Flushing, L. I. Apply to H. A. LADD, No. 63 Water-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., one room deep, suitable for a very small family. Rent $250 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—With land sufficient to support a family, well stocked with luxuries, for what a first-class City house costs. Two farms for sale—one containing about 80 acres of choice land, in the immediate vicinity of Fishkill village, where are churches, schools, post-office, the mail arriving twice daily, and within about two hours' ride by railroad of the City; has upon it valuable buildings of all kinds, an extensive collection of all kinds of fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; also a choice collection of garden shrubbery. The mansion is surrounded with choice forest trees, evergreens, &c.; thirty years' attention having been devoted to make it all that is desirable for a family who wish to enjoy a country life. The other farm contains about 140 acres of land of the best quality; lies one mile from the above village; has upon it good farm buildings and several valuable locations for residences. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK,
No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL VILLAGE RESIDENCE with two acres of choice lands and abundance of fruit, in a pleasant and healthy location, a few miles from New-York, and almost hourly access. C. H. OLIVER,
No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A 7-OCTAVE FOUR ROUND-CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANO, of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s make, very little used, fully guaranteed; cost $375. Will be sold for cash, for $225. New and second-hand Pianos at very low prices. New Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, cor. Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerom No. 138 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Three superb instruments of A. W. LADD & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

GREATEST BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted in perfect order; been used a few months; cost $500, will be sold for $200. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 300f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARAB

Another Chapter in the Mexican War.

SECOND LETTER FROM GEN. HITCHCOCK—HISTORY OF THE CHALCO ROUTE.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Republican:

I find an allusion in *The States* of the 24th ult., published at Washington City, which furnishes a suitable occasion for placing on record, in the hope that it may not be lost, the true history of what is known as the Chalco Route, by which the Army under Gen. SCOTT passed from the eastern to the southern side of the City of Mexico, avoiding the strongly-fortified Peñon Hill. Passing over the Chalco route, the Army took its position at Thalpan, (San Augustine,) from whence operations were carried on, resulting in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, the storming of Chepultapec, and finally the victorious entrance of the Army into the Mexican capital.

The allusion in the *States* imports that General SCOTT had been inveigled into a route with his army leading "through dangerous ravines and murderous enfilades," which "might," says the *States*, "have changed its victorious march into a disastrous route, if the wise and lamented WORTH, and some of his gallant compeers, had not so faithfully and so persistently urged the adoption of the safer route, by the margin of the lake, (meaning the Chalco route.) There is a military tradition," says the *States*, "that General SCOTT abandoned this hazardous route with great reluctance."

A few weeks after the army under General SCOTT entered the city of Mexico, an anonymous publication was received from the United States, assigning to General WORTH and General DUNCAN the merit of suggesting the Chalco route, with intimations of a disposition on the part of General SCOTT towards those officers not at all to his credit. As I had a perfect knowledge of the whole matter in question, probably beyond that of any other officer of the army, except General SCOTT himself, I felt it incumbent on me as a duty, not merely to General SCOTT, but to truth itself, to make an effort to set public opinion right—having myself no interest in the result. With that view I addressed a letter to Professor CHARLES DAVIES, then in New-York, giving a statement of the facts, in connection with the Chalco route, and I availed myself of the opportunity of referring to some other anonymous rumors of public interest, with the same general object—that of placing in the hands of Professor DAVIES the means of correcting public opinion if he should think it necessary. While I had the highest confidence in his judgment, having known him intimately at the Military Academy, where we had been associated together for many years, I believed that he would rely upon my veracity in stating any facts I might communicate to him. He thought proper, as it turned out, to publish my letter in the *Courier and Enquirer*, to which I had no objection, though it was not prepared for publication. That letter is the one to which Gen. PILLOW has referred with a bitterness only to be explained by the truths stated, which bore so heavily upon the General that he quite lost his composure in referring to it, and vainly fancied that its clear statements of fact could be answered by a profuse use of abusive language. He has never, to this day, overthrown a single statement in that letter, and has, all along, in referring to it, been content to characterize it with such ill-sounding words as his familiarity with slang has enabled him to use, quite forgetting that such language is entirely without force with all sensible men. That letter was the only one of mine, so far as I know or believe, that found its way into the newspapers of our country during the war with Mexico; which I think proper to declare, because, from Gen. PILLOW's assertion, it might be supposed that my whole time with the army was occupied in writing anonymous letters for publication in the United States.

I will now proceed to give a history of the Chalco route, in the hope that the "tradition," referred to by the States newspaper, may, if possible, be disarmed of its power of deceiving the public.

General SCOTT arrived at Puebla on the 28th of May, 1847, from which city he advanced towards the capital of the Montezumas, the 8th of August following. The time at Puebla, between his arrival and departure, was employed in completing his arrangements for a successful movement, and one of the most important objects of his attention was that of obtaining full and accurate information of the route of march, and of the City of Mexico and its environs. To effect this object as perfectly as possible he directed two officers, Major TURNBULL, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and Capt. LEE, of the Engineer Corps, (proper,) to prepare, each separately, a skeleton map of the country around the city, to be taken from any accredited map. Those officers were then required, each independently of the other, to obtain, by every means in their power, the fullest information possible of all the causeways leading into the city, and of all roads connecting them around the city, together with all obstacles to the passage of the army, whether by natural or artificial means. Each officer was directed to jot down upon his map his information, and was required to be in readiness to give the fullest explanations possible.

The General then, from time to time, would hold interviews with these officers, but separately, in order to verify the labors of one by those of the other, and would direct their attention to special points of interest as they might occur to him. I was present at many of those interviews, and saw the progress of the work from its inception to its maturity.

Gen. SCOTT's impressions with regard to the Peñon, a well-known fortified hill, on the Vera Cruz road, nine miles from the Capital, were very soon fully confirmed, and he determined, if possible, to turn it, by marching either to the north or south side of the city, from whence to make his approaches to the city. With this purpose, he directed the engineer officers especially to ascertain the practicability of marching upon either side. They soon reported a preference for the south side, by a road turning off from the Vera Cruz causeway along the shore of lake Chalco, passing through the village of that name, by which a passage to the city, through the San Antonio causeway, would become available. This road, then, became a special object of inquiry, and the General repeatedly, in his presence, desired the two officers to make the most diligent efforts to obtain complete information in regard to it, and began very soon to declare his intention to make use of it; but as it was of the greatest importance that his design should not be known to the enemy, he cautioned us all to preserve a rigid silence with regard to his purpose. The necessity for this silence will be apparent to every one, and will readily suggest how any one officer coming to the knowledge of the road independently, might imagine himself the sole possessor of information of vital value to the commanding General.

With full knowledge of the Chalco Road, obtained tarough many sources, the General decided upon the plan of march *vid* Chalco before he left Puebla, and expressly arranged his order of march with a view to take that road, with Gen. WORTH in the advance.—Gen. TWIGGS having had the advance at Cerro Gordo.

The reader will understand the purpose of the General more accurately by considering that the Peñon hill is nine miles from the city of Mexico on the Vera Cruz causeway; that the village of Ayotla is some six or seven miles further from the city on the same Vera Cruz causeway, or road, as it should be called, at Ayotla, the causeway properly terminating about three miles from the Peñon hill. The road *vid* Chalco turns off to the south from the Vera Cruz road several miles east from Ayotla.

General SCOTT's order of march from Puebla distinctly contemplated threatening the Peñon, but without the slightest intention of assaulting that stronghold. For this purpose the division of General TWIGGS was the first to move from Puebla, though General WORTH was designed for the lead over the Chalco route. The army marched in four divisions from Puebla, following each other with an interval of a day: General TWIGGS first, followed by General QUITMAN, who was succeeded by General WORTH, with General PILLOW in the rear. With this order of march General TWIGGS, the reader will perceive might be employed with his division to threaten the Peñon while the rear was coming up; and accordingly, when General TWIGGS reached the neighborhood of the formidable hill, he was ordered to display his entire division in full view of the enemy, but beyond cannon shot from his batteries. At the same time the engineers were directed to *let themselves be seen* by the enemy in the act of reconnoitering his works, but with a confidential caution *not to expose themselves*, because, as they were assured, *the General had no intention of attacking the Peñon.*

This operation was repeated two or three days in succession, the more completely to deceive the enemy into the belief that an attack upon the Peñon was contemplated. Meantime the divisions in the rear were coming up.

General SCOTT established himself temporarily at the village of Ayotla, and when it was time for General WORTH to reach the Chalco road, he sent him an order to turn into that road and halt at the village of Chalco; the design being to allow General PILLOW's divison to follow General WORTH, and then to reverse the order of march of General QUITMAN and General TWIGGS, both of whom had passed beyond the Chalco road. The order of march would then be along the Chalco road, WORTH, PILLOW, QUITMAN and TWIGGS, General TWIGGS being in the rear; and I say that this was all designed and arranged by General SCOTT before he left the city of Puebla—leaving the Peñon, in its glory and grandeur, undisturbed, after first inducting the enemy to concentrate his whole strength at that point.

I will now state two somewhat important but subordinate matters, in connection with this movement, which will make everything perfectly clear, and will account for certain rumors and alleged "traditions" in reference to the history of the operations in question.

When Gen. SCOTT sent an order to Gen. WORTH to turn into the Chalco Road—not to omit any reasonable chance of certifying his information—he desired him, by a verbal message, to send an intelligent officer to look at as much of the Chalco road as might be convenient, and, again, to secure attention to this order, he subsequently dispatched a written note to Gen. WORTH to the same effect. In obedience to this reiterated order, Gen. WORTH dispatched Col. DUNCAN, a very intelligent and quick-sighted officer, to execute the duty; but, as there is every reason to believe, General WORTH omitted to inform Col. DUNCAN the source of the order requiring this reconnoissance. At all events, Colonel DUNCAN appears to have been under the impression that the order originated with General WORTH, and while he gave General WORTH the credit of originating the order, he took to himself the credit of discovering the practicability of the road as a route for the army, and, perhaps, very naturally imagined that the advantages of that route were wholly unknown to General SCOTT, who, nevertheless had, at that very moment, very accurate information as to the whole route, though he thought proper to obtain, if possible, a verification of his knowledge by one of his own officers.

Colonel DUNCAN only passed over some seven or eight miles of the road, which he found perfectly open, and then rather hastily, so far as he knew, jumped to the conclusion that the army should, by all means, take that route, which, accordingly, he recommended with characteristic earnestness; and he remained many weeks, no doubt honestly, under the impression that his advice determined the movement of the army by the Chalco route, when, in fact, it was the distinctly contemplated purpose of the General to take that route before he left Puebla.

One more point remains to be explained, and the reader will perfectly understand all the matters connected with the movement in question.

Gen. SCOTT, though a man of unshaken purpose, never so formed his plans as to shackle himself and deprive himself of freedom of action. Upon all circumstances he held himself ready to profit by any new information by which he might advantageously modify and improve his plans. In this spirit, in announcing his purposes in advance, he often made a reservation to the effect that if he saw fit he would even at the last moment, profit by any new circumstances which might come to light. Those who were near his person at Puebla will remember his language when declaring confidentially his purpose of taking the Chalco route. He would say and did repeatedly say, "I intend to take the Chalco road, and avoid the Peñon. I expect to take the Chalco road;" and then he would add in a rapid stream of words: "I'll not be sworn to take it—I'll not be sworn—I'll not be *sworn* to take it;" and then again, returning to a more measured strain, he would say, "It is my present intention to go by Chalco, and turn the Peñon, and I wish you, gentlemen, to obtain all the information possible in regard to that road, but be extremely on your guard against allowing a suspicion of it to go abroad," &c.

The spirit here indicated was in full possession of the General, when, at Ayotla, it was intimated that a practicable road might perhaps be found leading directly to San Antonio, situated on the San Antonio causeway some three or four miles in advance of San Augustine, which would equally well turn the Peñon and have a rugged march along the base of some volcanic hills known to border the Chalco lake, at the foot of which the Chalco road passed.

Capt. LEE, the Engineer, was accordingly directed to look at that road, commonly called the *Mexicalsingo* road. He did so, being engaged two whole days on this duty. In the evening of the first day he made his report, to the effect that the road was commanded by a battery, but he was inclined to think that the battery might be forced, and in that case the march would be very much shortened, and would be accomplished more expeditiously. He added, however, that he was not prepared to recommend the attempt to carry the battery without further examination, and requested the General to give him another day for a further reconnoissance. The General acquiesced in this, but was so far led to look upon that route as practicable that, while waiting for Capt. LEE's second report, he gave an order preparatory to a movement in that direction, should Capt. LEE's anticipated report be favorable. This preparatory order was given to Gen. QUITMAN, with whose division the battery commanding the Mexicalsingo road was to be forced, in case, at the last moment, it should be judged advisable.

In the evening of the second day's reconnoissance, Capt. LEE reported most decidedly against any attempt to pass along that road, which, as he had fully discovered, was completely under the command of the enemy.

"I shall then," said Gen. SCOTT, "fall back upon my first love, and will go by Chalco." Coincident with this report by Capt. LEE, Col. DUNCAN reported the result of his examination of a part of the Chalco road, and with great animation declared his convictions in favor of it, no doubt feeling at the time, that his views and opinions were altogether new to the General, for he had no knowlege of the secret purpose of the General.

The final orders were then given for the march *vid* Chalco to San Augustine. The march was accomplished without serious difficulty, and the glorious events followed which established the American army in possession of the Mexican capital.

The army numbered in the aggregate, on leaving Puebla, 10,800 men; but was reduced by battles, sickness and detached guards, so that but few over 6,000 men entered and held possession of the city, defended as it had been by over 30,000 men, the city itself having a population of some 200,000.

I have repeatedly stated verbally the above particulars, when occasion offered, and have often been urged to reduce them to writing, but have hitherto been reluctant to do so lest my motives might be brought into question. If I had made the statement pending the canvass for the Presidency, when Gen. PIERCE was elected to preside over the Government, it would infallibly have been considered a partisan publication; and if made while I yet held a commission in the army, malice would have sneered at the official relations of the parties. I am now in retirement, and cannot, as I trust, be charged with any self-seeking design, and may reasonably claim some credit for stating the truth, even with those personally unacquainted with me. My position in the army in Mexico, as Acting Inspecting-General, gave me full opportunities of knowing the facts I state, and their consistency and naturalness will strike any reasonable mind. No attempt is made or designed to disparage any one, and my only purpose is to give my countrymen the truth, and let them see that the movements of Gen. SCOTT were as little the sport of accident, as, perhaps, those of any commander whose deeds adorn the page of history. No General ever had a clearer prescience of his operations in the field than Gen. SCOTT, who was able, at times, to appeal to his written order for a battle and its immediate consequences, as his official report of the action and its results. He did this at CERRO GORDO, except that Gen. PILLOW failed to seize the batteries he was directed to storm; but as his movement was only designed as a diversion, his failure had no influence upon the result of the battle.

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A BOX.—On Thursday afternoon a box was seen floating in the Harlem River, in the vicinity of Ninety-fourth-street. Two men brought the box to shore by means of a row-boat, and there being no address upon it they opened it, when a dead body was found inside. The body was that of a man, and much decomposed. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, but no testimony could be elicited tending to identify the body, and a verdict was rendered of "Death from causes unknown to the jury." Some excitement prevailed in the neighborhood.

☞ It will be recollected that an attempt was made to fire the dwelling house rear of No. 58 Leonard-street on the night of the 22d of October, and that a colored man named HENRY NEWELL was arrested, charged with the offence. The Fire-Marshal brought the case on Thursday before the Grand Jury, and yesterday a bill of indictment was found, charging NEWELL with attempting to commit arson in the first degree. The prisoner was yesterday taken before Justice RUSSELL and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for some day next week.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 6.

$500	N.Y.State 6s, '73..105½		15	Erie Railroad	14
2,000	N.Y.State 6s, '65..103		100	do	14⅛
1,000	N.Y.State 6s, '60, 96		170	do	14½
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	84	20	Harlem Railroad	6¾
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	93½	50	Reading Railroad	33
8,500	do	94	150	do	33⅛
1,000	Mich. State 6s	85	425	do	34⅛
9,000	Mo. State 6s	72¾	600	do	34⅜
8,000	do	72⅝	200	do	s10 34
2,000	N.Y.Cen. State 6's	82½	100	do	b30 34⅛
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	77	500	do	35
1,000	Virginia 6's	82½	200	do	s5 34
10,000	do	84	200	Har. R.R. Pre	b60 20
10,000	Lou. State 6's	78	10	do	19
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	73	65	Mich. Cen. R. R.	50
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	45	50	do	s5 50
500	N.Y.Cent. RR.7s.	92	100	Mich.So.& N.Ia.R.R.	12½
9	Bank of America	90	25	do	76½
20	Mechanics Bank	90	50	Panama R. R.	76
5	Bank of Commerce.	85	25	do	76½
50	do	87	100	do	77
50	Canton Company	15½	50	Illinois Cen. R. R.	85
150	do	b30 16	10	do	85⅜
50	Del.& H. C. Co.	s30 96	10	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	67½
7	do	97⅛	25	do	69
43	do	98	100	do	b3 70
250	Bruns. City L'd Co.	1½	90	do	69½
190	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	69¾	5	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	75
43	do	69	20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	78
100	do	b3 69¼	30	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	33
100	do	s10 69½	1020	do	33⅜
140	do	s10 69⅝	200	do	33⅜
100	do	b60 70	300	do	33¾
100	do	b30 70	200	do	b30 33¾
257	do	69¾	5	Hud. River R. R.	15⅜
150	do	s30 69¾	177	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	71¾
100	do	s3 69⅞	50	do	b10 71¾
488	do	70	25	do	71⅝
600	do	b60 70¾	75	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20
25	do	s10 69¾	150	La Crosse & Mil. R.	6¾
250	do	b60 71			
50	do	s10 70			
50	do	70⅛			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, Saturday, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made by S. DRAPER:

$6,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added. 70½
$12,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. 8s	Int. added. 30
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.8s	Int. added. 33
50 shares Chatham Bank	55⅜
30 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	90
20 shares Artisans' Bank	42
100 shares Ward Coal and Iron Co	25
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	95

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s	Int. added. 50
$23,000 Brooklyn 6s	Int. added. 80⅞@82¼
5 shares N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co	125⅛
5 shares Park Fire Ins. Co	98¾
5 shares City Fire Ins. Co	149
20 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co	89½
8 shares Firemens' Fire Ins. Co	122½
40 shares Rutger's Ins. Co	94
10 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co	82¾
39 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co	82
70 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	90
20 shares Merchants' Fire Ins. Co	110@110¼

Mr. NICOLAY, Mr. MULLER and Mr. DRAPER will all hold sales at the Merchants' Exchange on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	78	110	Erie Railroad	14
20,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	94	100	do	b30 14⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	b5 78	300	Mich. S. & Nia. p.stk.	30
1,000	Mo. State 6s	72⅝	50	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	b60 70
5,000	do	b5 72¾	50	do	s60 68½
1,000	do	72⅞	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	12¾
5,000	N. Y. State 5s, '55	93½	100	Panama R. R.	b33 78
4,000	do	99	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s15 85
1,000	Har. RR. 1st Mg.	60	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b60 33⅛
1,000	T. H. & Alton 2d M	45	300	do	b3 33¾
100	Canton Co.	b10 16	50	do	s3 33¾
50	do	15⅞	200	do	b30 33¾
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	76	50	Chi. & Rk.I.R.R.	71
10	Hanover Bank	70	50	do	s30 70¼
100	Reading R. R.	35	20	La C. & Mil. R. R.	6¾
45	do	34	5	Third-Av. R. R	80
100	do	s10 34	10	Cle. Col & Cin. R.R.	84
100	do	s8 34	20	Metropolitan Bank.	85½
100	do	34⅛			

FRIDAY, NOV. 6—P. M.

The Stock market continues firm, and a further advance was had to-day on most desciptions, to the extent of ¼@1 ℔ cent. The improvement in the road shares and also in State Stocks has been very general, and the orders at the Board are unusually well distributed. The speculation in New-York Central is, perhaps, the most important in the magnitude of the daily transactions, although quite as large a demand was shown to-day for Reading shares. The highest fraction reached by the former was 70¼ ℔ cent.; for the latter 35 ℔ cent. Rock Island touched 71¾, Galena 70, Michigan Southern Preferred 30, Delaware 98, Virginia 6s 84, Panama 77, and Erie 14½. At the afternoon session of the Brokers a fair amount of business was done, but the market not quite so buoyant as in the forenoon. The Board is pretty equally divided on the movement for the advance in prices, and the contest is particularly spirited in New-York Central. It is stated in a morning paper that the sellers against the rise are offering the February dividend at three ℔ cent., instead of four. Of course, this is a mere wager for effect. There is nothing in the condition of the work, its traffic, or its scale of operating expenses, (recently cut down,) to authorize the rumor or expectation of diminished half-yearly dividends. The difference between a gross annual traffic of six and a half millions in 1855, and eight millions in 1857, is only a question of contingent surplus. The dividends have been uniformly 8 ℔ cent. a year ever since consolidation. The demand for Reading was principally from Philadelphia, where, it is stated, propositions have been made for funding the pressing liabilities of the Company. The inquiry for State Stocks is a very steady one, and principally for investment here, and on orders from abroad.

The *Baltic*, of the Collins line, is the Liverpool steamer for Saturday. The business in Exchange for this opportunity was principally at 108 @109 ℔ cent., 60 day bills, and some Gold sovereigns have been bought in lieu of the higher figures demanded for sight bills. The shipment will be about $200,000. The Gold due to-night from the *Canada*, at Boston, if in English Coin, will probably return immediately by the *Persia*, to sail direct on Wednesday next, as it is not wanted here at present, and the supply of American Coin is more than equal to the demand for transmission to the Cotton ports. The inquiry for Exchange at or near the Specie rate is not large, but owing to the backwardness in the Cotton movement, the selection of first-class bills is narrowed to a few names on the spot. The Canadian drawers were holding to-day for 109 ℔ cent. The Money market is without important change, and the Bank movement in the way of discounts this week favors an increased line of accommodation. The Brokers quote Gold 100⅛@100½ buyers, 100¾@101 sellers. As much as $4 85 was paid for sovereigns to-day. Philadelphia funds 95@96 ℔ cent.

It having been decided that the Bowery Bank will go into liquidation, N. G. BRADFORD, Esq., the late Cashier, has retired from the office of Receiver in favor of Mr. JOHN A. STEWART, the Secretary of the United States Trust Company.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $191,528; payments, $291,846; balance, $3,588,994. The receipts include $44,000 from Customs. The payments include $60,500 California drafts.

A defalcation of $50,000 or $60,000 is reported in the Grocers' Bank of this City, now in the course of liquidation.

The Pacific Mail Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 11th inst. We understand the surplus earnings of the half year would have justified even 15 ℔ cent.

The *Canada's* mail from Europe to Saturday, Oct. 24, was received at our Post-Office late this afternoon, *vid* Boston. In another place we have copied the reports of the London press on the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, and other movements in the London money Market. The return of the Bank for the week ending the 17th October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£4,823,021	Decrease. £3,669,305
Other Deposits	11,122,431	Increase. 1,465,308
Rest	3,222,817	Decrease. 736,471
Gov't Securities	10,254,541	Decrease. 306,066
Other Securities	20,539,565	Decrease. 1,859,312
Notes unemployed	3,217,185	Decrease. 807,215

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,183,245, being an increase of £1,193,135, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,524,478, showing a decrease of £585,465, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 16th inst.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Oct.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 17	88⅛	89⅛	88¾	88⅛	89⅛	89
Mon. 19	88	88⅛	88	88⅛	88⅝	88⅜
Tues. 20	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜	88¾	88⅜
Wed. 21	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛	88⅝	89	88¾
Thur. 22	88⅜	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	89	89
Fri. 23	88¾	89	88⅞	88⅝	89	89

In regard to American Stocks Messrs. BARING BROTHERS write:

The business has been chiefly in Railroad Shares and Bonds. Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 84@86; do. Second Mortgage Sterling, 86@88; Illinois Central Shares, 76@6 discount; 7 ℔ cent. Non-convertible Bonds, 75@77; Freeland Bonds, 84@86; Michigan Central Bonds. 76@78; Shares, 44; New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 76@76; do. 7 ℔ cent., 85@87; Shares, 64@65; New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, 65@65; Convertible, 35@38; Sinking Fund, 44@46; Shares, 15@18; Philadelphia and Reading Shares, 16@17; Grand Trunk of Canada Shares, 40. In State Stocks, buyers of Maryland at 90; of Massachusetts Fives Sterling at 97. Pennsylvania Inscriptions offered at 72; Bonds, 75⅜@76⅜; Virginia Sixes Dollars, 80@82; Canada Sterling, 109@109½.

Our regular correspondents, Messrs. ROBERT BENEON & CO., write as follows:

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857.

We have to report a further rise on Monday last, the 19th inst., in the Bank of England rate of discount from 7 to 8 ℔ cent. upon receipt of the news by the *Canada*, quoting the exchange of New-York on England at about 100@102, and consequently showing a large profit upon the exportation of specie from this country. Notwithstanding the uncertainty as to whether there may be a further rise in the rates for money, the demand for discount this week has not been very excessive, and in some few instances the rates have been rather under the Bank of England. On the other hand, the rates obtainable for loans on Government Securities continue moderate, and money has been comparatively abundant on the Stock Exchange. Since the departure of the *Baltic*, on the 14th inst., the exports of specie by the succeeding steamers, exclusive of the present conveyance, are reported to amount to about £250,000. In our last circular we quoted Consols 88⅛@88⅜ for money, and 88⅜ for the 10th November. On the following day they advanced a little, but again receded upon the raising of the rate of discount by the Bank of England on Monday. They have since recovered, and we now quote them 88⅜@88⅞ for money and 88⅞@89 for the account. English Securities generally have not fluctuated much in price. A considerable business has been done in American Securities during the past week, but at rather lower prices. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds at 78@77@76; the shares at 3@5¾@6@5¾@5@6@7 discount: New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds at 64@65@64½; the Bonds of 1862 at 46, and of 1871 at 40; New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 74; 7 ℔ cent. do. 83, and the Shares at 65@64; Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 79@80@79½, and the Shares at 44; and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds at 60, ex-coupon. Some Massachusetts State Sterling Bonds are reported to have been dealt in at 95 ℔ cent. In Manchester there is an absence of demand for both Yarn and Cloth, which seems likely to lead to a resort to short time. The feverish feeling which prevailed in commercial circles owing to rumors of failures, has in some measure subsided. The sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week will amount to about 21,000 bales; transactions few, and of a retail character; prices irregular, and in some instances ⅛@¼ lower. Our Corn market continues dull, and prices generally rather weaker. We quote American Wheat: white, 6os.@61s.; red, 56s.@57s., ℔ quarter. The Flour just arrived from Canada is offered at 33s.@34s. ℔ bushel. Indian Corn steady: mixed, 38s.; yellow, 39s.; pure white, 40s., ℔ 480 lbs. Linseed Cakes support prices. American thin oblong, in barrels, £11 10s.; boxes, £10 10s., ℔ ton. New American Cloverseed might command about 72s. ℔ cwt. In Rails there have been few transactions, and we continue to quote them £6 10s. for 3 months bill.

ROBT. BENSON & CO.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American stocks, writes from London, after the receipt of the mail from this side to 7th October:

Notwithstanding the very disastrous character of the advices from America, (protest of the Reading, failures of CHATEAU & Co., CLARK, DODGE & Co., and others,) being the worst yet received, there has been a disposition to invest at the low rates now current. The supply of Stock is limited from the non-execution of many orders in New-York, owing to the inability of parties there to negotiate exchange for the purchase of Stock. For this reason prices here are maintained at an immense advance over the current quotations in New-York. Illinois Central shares are done at 5 ℔ cent. discount, and are reported 22½ ℔ cent. discount by telegraph from New-York. Construction Bonds have found free buyers at 76 to 77, being considerably higher than the last quotations. Erie shares have brought 19, against 10 at New-York. Bonds of 1871 have brought 40, against 22 at New-York. Bonds of 1883, 64, against 53 to 60 at New-York. New-York Central shares 64, against 57 at New-York. Erie Bonds close very heavy, with only moderate transactions. Consols for money 88¾ to ⅞; for account, 88⅞ to 9.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $555,046, against $1,190,575 the week ending Nov. 8, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	110	$35,850	362	$158,227	73	$23,749
Man. of Cotton.	91	19,036	353	75,780	34	6,514
Man. of Silk	47	20,526	103	110,056	30	23,203
Man. of Flax	437	22,345	198	42,342	12	2,833
Miscellaneous	471	26,887	217	44,697	8	865
Total	1,156	$124,644	1,233	$430,402	157	$54,164
		430,402				121,844
Total entered		$555,046	Total marketed			$178 998

Cincinnati Money Market.

From Hewson & Holmes' Circular.

Within the last week there has been a decided improvement in the feeling of the money market. Gold, after having sold as high as 10 ℔ cent. premium immediately after the suspension of the New-York banks, has steadily declined to 4 ℔ cent. Exchange on New-York is also in better supply at 5 ℔ cent. premium, which is now the extreme rate at which it can be sold.

A more active and generous demand has sprung up, at slightly better prices, for flour and grain. The pork season is almost opening with a more active demand than could reasonably have been expected two weeks since. It is now believed in well-informed circles, that there will be ample funds here from abroad to buy at fair prices all the hogs that will be brought to this market. These facts have created a more cheerful and hopeful tone in commercial circles, and infused more activity in business. Money is, however, exceedingly scarce, and discounts out of the question; but the creation of confidence, even in a slight degree, is daily unlocking small amounts of money which have hid away since the commencement of the revulsion; if, therefore, we can pass along for a few days without any additional disasters, we may look for more decided relief in all departments of trade.

In Stocks the business has necessarily been small, but in the last few days we have had a more extended inquiry for first-class railroad securities. These inquiries are in some instances from parties who ten days since cou'd not be induced to entertain an offer at exceedingly low prices for our best securities. In the last three or four days we have effected sales of Little Miami 6 ℔ cent. Bonds at 75; Hamilton and Dayton 2d Mortgage 7s at 75; Covington and Lexington 2d Mortgages at 55; Ohio and Mississippi 2d Mortgages at 40. Also, 100 shares Little Miami Stock at 75; 30 of Hamilton and Dayton at 50, and 106 shares Farmers' Bank of Kentucky at par. These sales indicate a more healthy and confident tone than our market has exhibited for several weeks. Thus far, other securities than those named are without demand; but, as confidence increases, we expect other securities will be called for, to which, in the absence of actual transactions, we are unable to extend our quotations.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

RAILWAY PROPERTY.—We copied into our paper of Monday last, under the financial head, some well-considered remarks from the New-York TIMES, upon the present condition of three or four of the leading railway companies which have been forced by the pressure of the times, to suspend the payment of their present obligations. We hope that these remarks were generally observed, for we believe that the view of the case there presented would convince the New-England stockholders of these companies that it will be in all respects unwise for them to dispose of their stock at the present market rates. They cannot but see that it is greatly for their advantage to make a slight exertion to remove the temporary embarrassments of the companies in which they are interested, and thus preserve a property of great intrinsic value from unnecessary sacrifice.

In the case of the Michigan Central Railroad, a plan has been proposed by which the stockholders may do this with ease, and with perfect safety. The advertisement of this company invites a loan, under an arrangement by which a sinking fund will be provided to meet the new bonds at maturity—the company agreeing to pay the fund into the hands of trustees in such yearly installments as will amount to a sum considerably more than the par value of the whole issue of bonds. The terms of payment are likewise made easy, and it seems altogether probable that before any considerable part of the subscriptions will become payable, the general financial aspect throughout the country will have become brighter, and business will have so far settled into its usual channel that money will pass about more freely.

There is no good foundation for a distrust of solid railroad securities. Manufacturing stocks are now generally without profit, and even bank stocks feel the commercial distress. We must use a sound discretion and discrimination, not in accepting or rejecting particular classes of investments, but in selecting in each and every class what is substantial and well-secured. We do not hesitate to suggest with confidence to business men, that a bond with a sinking-fund more than ample to pay it at maturity, secured by a first mortgage upon a railroad so well constructed and so prosperous as the Michigan Central, which, from its position, must always command an extensive traffic, is an investment which deserves the attention, not only of the shareholders in the company, but also of capitalists who desire to employ their funds in a permanent, safe and profitable manner.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets continue depressed, and only a limited business has been transacted during the week, generally at lower prices. The Bank of England advanced their minimum rate of discount, on the 8th inst., to 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and at this rate the demand for Money is moderate. Consols leave off 88⅛@88⅞ for money, 88⅞@89 for account. The East India have raised their rate of exchange to 2s. 2d. for bills on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 2½d. on Bombay. Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅞d. American Eagles, none here. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d., nominal. Doubloons—Spanish, 77s. 6d.@78s.; South American, 75s. 6d.

COCHINEAL—Declined 3d.@4d. ℔ lb.; 300 bags chiefly sold: Teneriffe Blacks, 4s. 4d.@4s. 8d.; Honduras Silver, 3s. 5d.@4s. 2d.

COTTON—The market is flat, and prices of Plantation Ceylon have given way fully 3s. ℔ cwt. Of 800 casks, 210 barrels, 550 bags, at auction, about two-thirds sold from 62s.@67s. for low middling to middling bold, and 56s.@65s. for fine ordinary to low middling. 1,000 bags good Native Ceylon were taken in from 61s.@63s.

COTTON—Dull and lower; sales for the week 800 bales at ⅛d.@⅜d. decline. At Liverpool, prices are ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ lb lower, with little demand; sales for the week 25,000 bales; middling Orleans is quoted 9⅛d. ℔ lb.

COPPER—The market is quiet, and prices nominally without change.

In Cocoa nothing to report.

CORN—The market continues quiet, and prices of Wheat are again 2s.@3s. ℔ qr. lower. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 55s. 10d. on 122,132 qrs. retd. White American WHEAT, 52s.@56s., and Red, 50s.@52s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR 27s.@30s. ℔ bbl.

HEMP—157 tons Russian at auction were chiefly taken in, clean sound at £32; a few lots half clean sold at £29 5s. 192 bales Bombay taken in at £16@